

A  
BRIEFVE VIEW  
OF THE  
State of the Church  
of ENGLAND,

As it stood in Q. ELIZABETHS  
and King JAMES his Reigne,  
to the Yeere 1608.

Being a Character and History of  
the BISHOPS of those times. And  
may serve as an Additionall Supply  
to Doctor GOODWIN'S  
*Catalogue of Bishops.*

---

WRITTEN  
*By* Sir JOHN HARINGTON,  
of Kelton neer Bath, Knight.

And now published for com-  
mon benefit,

*By* JOHN CHETWIND,  
Master of Arts, and one of the joynt  
Pastors of the City and Parish  
of Cutberts, Wells.

---

LONDON,  
Printed for *Jos. Kirton* at the Kings Arms  
in Pauls Churchyard. 1653.





*Liber Coll. Omnium. Fidel. de iunct. in Oxon.*

NOB

and hi

The Com  
of the late  
Pile of

The publi  
presperit  
come.

Most hon



Conscienc  
tronage. E



TO THE  
**NOBLE LADY,**

and his honoured Friend,  
the Lady

**JANE PILE,**

The sometimes vertuous Consort  
of the late worthy Baronet, Sir *Francis*  
*Pile* of *Colingborne* in the County  
of *Wilts*, deceased.

*The publisher of these Relations wisheth all  
prosperity in this world, and the world to  
come.*

Most honoured Madam,



*Had fully designed  
another Discourse,  
viz. concerning the  
Nature & Work of  
Conscience for your Ladships Pa-  
tronage. But understanding of pre-*

## The Epistle

parations by an abler judgement, on that subject, I have for some time suspended the publishing of my own conceptions. And therefore, though at present I shall not entitle your Ladiship to my own, yet make bold to prefix your name to the labours of another, viz. This following supply to a former Catalogue of Bishops: A work that calls him Authour, whom my mother call'd father, and in which I presume your Ladiship with delight will read the duly merited Commendations of that Reverend Prelate Dr. John Still, whom your Ladiships children call Great Grandfather. This Author styles his acquaintance, his Friend, his Instructor, his

his Dioc  
of Well  
Bishop,  
Almes-h  
member  
factor.  
the fol  
voyded  
of word  
studied a  
shall no  
them by  
tory line  
either by  
your La  
were to  
else by a  
reasons  
to the p  
entitling

## Dedicatory.

*his Diocesan, whom the Diocesse  
of Wells once knew their worthy  
Bishop, and the poore of the  
Almes-house of Wells still re-  
member their bountifull bene-  
factor. Now as this Authour in  
the following relations hath a-  
voyded the needlesse multiplying  
of words, and hath industriously  
studied a compact brevity: So I  
shall not widen the entrance to  
them by rarifying these dedica-  
tory lines into any large compasse,  
either by an importunate craving  
your Ladiships acceptance, that  
were to wrong your goodnesse, or  
else by any ample declaring the  
reasons that guided my thoughts  
to the publishing this tract, or  
entitling your Ladiship to it. Yet  
that*



## The Epistle

that I may somewhat satisfie the Reader, I shall give a briefe account for the one and other. And thereby let the World know, that an equitable gratitude to the dead Authors memory, and a good will that aimes at the pleasure and profit of the living hath engaged my desires to lend a helping hand to midwife this discourse, which hath layen ready for the birth above 40 yeers, now at last unto the publique view; It being the ingenious off-spring of his braine who was a remote instrument of my being. And indeed the discourse it selfe is so full of profit and delight mixt together, as acquainting us with many and choice occurrences of  
former

former  
would  
stranger  
therefore  
mendat  
since it  
it selfe  
To wh  
ciently  
passages  
offend  
nious  
sider,  
The  
A Hi  
mend  
tiall  
The  
A Co

## Dedicatory.

former men and times, that it would have engaged the greatest stranger to greater labour. And therefore prevents a needless commendation from my related Pen, since it will abundantly commend it selfe to the ingenious Reader. To whom it likewise will sufficiently be justified even in those passages that seem most likely to offend: Since such that are ingenious are supposed duly to consider,

*The nature of the Discourse:*  
*A History, the greatest commendation of which is impartial truth.*

*The quality of the Author:*  
*A Courtier, that writes to a Prince*

## The Epistle

Prince, the sonne of that King  
who held that Prophetick  
Axiom as a sure truth, and  
we see it fulfilled, No Bishop,  
No King.

The time when, and the sub-  
ject of whom this Tract is.

So that if any should take,  
what is not intended, offence at  
the honour he gives those, that  
have been since lesse honoured, or  
at the zeal he shews against some  
whom he supposed their adver-  
saries: The Publisher desires such  
to consider, that in those daies  
when this discourse was penned,  
those principles which now ap-  
peare publicquely as the Sun, and  
have burnt as a flame, were then  
but

but a sm  
and that  
borne, r  
all place  
in the Co  
lived; V  
displeas  
must in  
Authors  
truth, ye  
ledge, a  
true pra  
Policy.  
And a  
Ladisbi  
I shall on  
ceive it  
one of the  
to the re

## Dedicatory.

*but a small Candle newly lighted,  
and that carried in a dark Lant-  
borne, not to be seen by all, or in  
all places, and not at all to be seen  
in the Court, where the Authour  
lived; Which considered, the most  
displeased Reader, if any such be,  
must impute those heats to the  
Authors zeale, if not according to  
truth, yet according to his know-  
ledge, and the then apprehended  
true principles of Ecclesiasticall  
Policy.*

*And as for my prefixing your  
Ladships name to this discourse,  
I shall onely adde, That as I con-  
ceive it not incongruous to entitle  
one of those Bishops grandchildren  
to the relation of the lives of those  
Bishops,*



The Epistle Dedicatory.

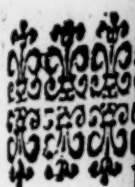
*Bishops, so am I exceeding glad by such an opportunity to have the advantage of letting your Ladship know, That in whatsoever may fall within the compasse of my capacity to be any way serviceable to your Ladships concernments, your desire or command shal not meet with a readier or more industrious compliance from any, then from him, who craving pardon for this boldness, takes the liberty to write himself, without complement or vanity,*

*Madam,*

*Your Ladships most humble  
and respectfull servant,*

JOHN CHETWIND.

*Wells, May 1. 1652.*



A Suppl  
Catalog

And f



red to a fou  
Captaines a  
first charge  
came bleed  
lowed, pu  
remained qu  
more fitly  
to the succe  
Church, w  
immediate  
honoured a

A



**A Supply or Addition to the  
Catalogue of Bishops to the  
Yeare 1608.**

**And first of Mr. PARKER.**



When I consider with my  
selfe the hard beginning,  
though more prosperous  
successe of the reformed  
Church of *England*, me  
thinks it may be compa-  
red to a foughten battell; in which some  
Captaines and Souldiers, that gave the  
first charge, either died in the field, or  
came bleeding home; but such as fol-  
lowed, putting their enemies to flight,  
remained quiet and victorious. Or I may  
more fitly (without offence) liken that  
to the successe of them of the Primitive  
Church, wherein the Apostles and their  
immediate Successors were one while  
honoured and magnified, by their fol-

B

lowers

lowers the Christians ; As *St. Peter*, at whose feet the believers layd down all their goods ; and *St. Paul*, who was received as an Angel of God ; another while tormented, and persecuted, by *Jews* and *Heathen* ; as the same Apostles, whipped by *Jews* ; hanged and headed by the *Romans* ; sometimes (I say) a Centurion, a Lieutenant, a Proconsull favouring them ; straight a Priest, a Scribe, and a Lawyer promoting against them. A few of *Cæsars* household wishing well unto them, and believing them. But the *Cæsars* themselves for 300 yeeres (except a very few) detesting and suppressing them. For in such sort *Cranmer*, *Ridley*, *Lattimer*, *Hooper*, *Rogers*, *Coverdale*, and many others enduring great conflicts in those variable times of King *Henry* the Eighth, King *Edward*, and Queen *Mary*, suffering by fire, by imprisonment, banishment, losse and deprivation, with many fights, many flights and many frights for their conscience sake ; those that died had the glory of valiant Souldiers, and worthy Martyrs ; such as survived, have since in a long and happy peace, enjoyed the comfort of their victory, and are like still to hold the same, if some muti-

nous

notis could  
by disturbi  
heart to th  
surveyors o  
so many pi  
highest in  
*Parker*, (w  
having lost  
age, now b  
terbury, d  
*Cranmer* in  
was found e  
have taken  
black inke,  
putation of  
cited the tel  
yet living,  
and by misf  
set by an ig  
downward;  
among the  
that this is a  
ruined the C  
of kin to my  
and sh: hath  
ported, nor e  
misfortune.  
But now  
(*Parker*) d



notis souldiers of their own camp, doe not by disturbing the peace at home, give heart to the enemy abroad. Among the surveyors of these first Leaders, that past so many pikes, the first in time, and the highest in place, was Doctor *Matthew Parker*, (who, as by this Author is noted) having lost all his Livings for his marriage, now being made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, dissembled not his marriage, as *Cranmer* in King *Henry* the eighths time, was found to doe; which, because some have taken occasion to note with too black inke, to exclude him from the reputation of a rubricated Martyr; and have cited the testimony of his sonnes widdow yet living, that she was carried in a trunk, and by misfortune almost stifled, by being set by an ignorant Porter with her head downward; which tale goes very current among the Papists. I can truly affirme, that this is a meere fiction, for I have examined the Gentlewoman her selfe (being of kin to my wife, and a *Rogers* by name) and she hath sworn to me, she never reported, nor ever her selfe heard, of any such misfortune.

But now though this Arch-Bishop (*Parker*) dissembled not his Marriage,  
 B 2 yet

St. Peter, at  
 yd down all  
 who was re-  
 d; another  
 uted, by Jews  
 profiles, whip-  
 eaded by the  
 a Centurion,  
 ll favouring  
 scribe, and a  
 them. A  
 g well unto  
 But the  
 res (except  
 elling them.  
 Ridley, La-  
 verdale, and  
 conflicts in  
 g Henry the  
 Queen Mary,  
 ment, banish-  
 , with many  
 ny frights for  
 ose that died  
 ouldiers, and  
 rived, have  
 peace, enjoyed  
 y, and are like  
 f some man  
 no



## Canterbury.

Queen Elizabeth would not dissem-  
ber dislike of it. For whereas it  
pleased her often, to come to his house,  
in respect of her favour to him (that had  
been her Mothers Chaplain) being once  
above the rest greatly feasted; at her  
parting from thence, the Arch-bishop and  
his Wife being together, she gave him  
very special thanks, with gracious and  
honourable termes, and then looking on  
his Wife, and you (saith she) Madam, I  
may not call you, and Mrs. I am ashamed  
to call you so as I know not what to call  
you, but yet I do thank you.

It is true, she misliked Marriage in Bi-  
shops, and was not very forward to al-  
low that, in some of the Layety; for I  
knew one of good place about her, that  
had contracted himself to a rich Wid-  
dow, and yet would not adventure to  
marry her, till he had gotten the Queen  
to write, for that, which he had obtained  
before, to the intent, that the Queen re-  
puting that as her benefit, might not dis-  
like with her own act. But for Clergy  
men, *ceteris paribus*, and sometime *impari-  
bus* too, she prefer'd the single man, be-  
fore the married.

Of

Of A

Of Mr.

Author

heard by

those daye

a strange o

known to

easie to

that

There v

that of Ph

Wife a Ly

countenan

marry and

do now,

made fello

not winkin

vented his

Ecclesiast

ters were

great Lor

the proce

or to mi

Bishop ren

moveable

could be

the Sover

## Canterbury.

### Of Arch-bishop Edmond Grindal.

Of Mr. *Edmond Grindal*, whereas my Authour writes he was blind, I have heard by some (that knew somewhat in those dayes) that he kept his house upon a strange occasion, the secret whereof is known to few, and the certainty is not easie to find out, but thus I was told; that

There was an *Italian* Doctor (as I take that of Physick) that having a known Wife a Lyar, yet bearing himself on the countenance of some great Lord, did marry another Gentlewoman, (which to do now, is by most godly Laws since made felony.) This good Arch-bishop, not winking at so publick a scandall, convented him for that, and proceeded by Ecclesiasticall censures against him; Letters were presently written from this great Lord, to the Arch-bishop, to stop the proceeding, to tolerate, to dispense, or to mitigate the censure; but the Bishop remained still unmoved and unmoveable: when no subjects intreaty could be found to prevail, they intreat the Sovereign to write in the Doctors behalf;

B 3

behalf; but this *John Baptist* not only persisted in his *Non licet habere eam*, but also in a reverent fashion, required an account of her Majesties faith, in that she would seem to write in a matter that (if she were truly informed) was expressly against the word of God. The Queen in a gracious disposition, was purposed to have yielded an account in writing; but the great Lord not onely dissuaded her from that, as too great an indignity; but incensed her exceedingly against him; whereupon, he was privately commanded to keep his house; where because he was sometime troubled with sore eyes, his friends gave out he was blind. But if he were blind, that was like to the soothsayer *Tiresias* that foresaw and told *Pentheus* ruine as *Ovid* writes.

*Et veniet, nec enim dignabere numen honore,  
Meq; sub his tenebris nimium vidisse quereris*

For that Lord, that so persecuted this Prelate about his Physitians two wives dying twenty years since, left two Wives behind him, that can hardly be yet agreed which was his lawfull Wife, and so much for *Arch-Bishop Grindall*.

Doctor

Upon the  
Grindall, the  
learned and  
nient a place  
admit non  
was made  
shop of *W*  
very happy  
very worth  
great learn  
grown to  
judgement  
they called  
define to be  
wits) did  
once, but  
to defend  
Their in  
to reduce  
rity, but  
primitive  
These  
unlearned  
ly answer  
had their  
was by p



Doctor *Whiteguist*.

Upon the decease of Arch-bishop *Grindall*, the State desirous, to have a learned and discreet person, in so eminent a place; and the Queen resolved to admit none, but a single man; choyce was made of Doctor *Whiteguist*, then Bishop of *Worcester*, a man in many respects very happy, and in the best Judgements very worthy. He was noted for a man of great learning in *Cambridge*, and he was grown to his full ripeness of reading and judgement; even then, when those that they called *Puritans* (and some meerely define to be Protestants scar'd out of their wits) did begin by the plot of some great ones, but by the Pen of Mr. *Cartwright*, to defend their new discipline.

Their indeavour as was pretended was to reduce all, in show, at least to the Purity, but indeed to the poverty, of the primitive Churches.

These Books of Mr. *Cartwright* not unlearnedly written, were more learnedly answered by Doctor *Whiteguist*. Both had their reward. For Mr. *Cartwright*, was by private favour placed about Co-



entry, where he grew rich, and had great maintenance to live on, and honoured as a Patriarck, by many of that Profession. Doctor *Whiteguit*, was made Bishop of *Worcester*, and there having a great good report of Houskeeping, and governing the Marches of *Walles*, he was (as my Author hath told, called unto *Canterbury*. While he was Bishop of *Worcester*, though the renews of that be not very great, yet his custom was to come to the Parliament very well attended, which was a fashion the Queen liked exceeding well. It hapned one day Bishop *Elmer* of *London*, meeting this Bishop with such an orderly Troop of Tawny Coats, and demanding of him, how he could keep so many men, he answered, it was by reason, he kept so few women.

Being made Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and of the privy Councel, he carried himself in that mild, and charitable course, that he was not onely approved greatly, by all the Clergy of *England*, but even by some of those, whom with his pen he might seem to have wounded; I mean these called *Puritans*, of whom he won divers by sweet perswasions to conformity. In the Star-chamber, he used  
to

to deliver  
ever learn  
became h  
in Court  
of the Ch  
some tim  
could not  
He fou  
Croyden,  
in his ow  
a full ag  
Paul. Bon  
confesi, &  
to his Sov  
spirituall  
(I hope to  
ter that,  
other Lon  
James, b  
ing, did  
anointed  
fast seen  
ous King  
hopefull  
to which  
and with  
yielded  
Epitaph,  
Oxford,  
hereof.

to deliver his sentence in a good fashion, ever leaning to the milder censure as best became his Calling. He was a great stay in Court and Councel, to all oppressions of the Church, though that current was some time so violent, as one mans force could not stop that.

He founded an Hospitall in or nigh Croyden, and placed poormen therein, in his own life time, and being grown to a full age, that he might say with St. Paul. *Bonum certamen certavi, cursum confeci, &c.* he was so happy, as to give to his Sovereign and preferrer, the last spirituall comfort she took in this World (I hope to her eternall comfort) and after that, he not onely joyned with the other Lords, for the proclaiming of King James, but on St. James his day following, did set the Crown on his head, and anointed him with Oyl, and so having first seen the Church settled under a religious King, and the Crown established in a hopefull succession, he fell into a Palsey, to which he had been formerly subject, and with no long or painful sickness, he yielded to nature, deserving well this Epitaph, written by a young Scholar of Oxford, who was with me at the writing hereof.

B. 5.

Candida

*Candida dona tibi Whytegiste, sunt nomen, & omen,  
Candidiora tuis munera nemo dedit.*

*Nomen habes niveis inscriptum nunc ergo lapillo,  
Et stola pro meritis redditur alba tuis.*

Doctor Richard Bancroft.

Upon the death of Arch-bishop *White-*  
*guist*, divers worthy men were named in  
the vacancy. His Majesty not after the  
manner of some Princes, seeking to keep  
that vacant, but rather hastning to fill  
that. The Bishops of *Durham* and *Win-*  
*chester* were as it were, *voce populi* made  
competitors with the Bishop of *London*,  
rather by their eminence of merit and  
Learning, then by any known desire, or  
endeavour of them or their friends.  
Wherein methinks by the way; envy it  
self cannot but gratulate the Church of  
*England*, that is so furnished with learned  
Bishops, as if choyce had been to be made,  
not by a judicious Prince, but by the for-  
tune of a lot among those three, and ma-  
ny more beside, that could not have fallen  
amiss. But his Majesty had long since un-  
derstood of his writing, against the

*Gene-*

*Genevise*  
though  
given the  
him, in  
Court, b  
more an  
him; So  
rumour,  
*Durham*  
so learne  
Preacher  
his emulo  
his Majest  
in his wis  
strict cha  
sheep, req  
of driving  
out the  
found, m  
shop of L  
in affairs  
own conj  
lies own  
a single m  
according  
ciples of  
dations, h  
glorious  
But I lo



*Genevising*, and *Scotizing* Ministers: and though some imagined he had therein given the King some distaste, yet finding him, in the disputations at *Hampton Court*, both learned and stout, he did more and more increase his liking to him; So that although in the common rumour, *Thoby Matthew* then Bishop of *Durham* was likest to have carried that, so learned a man, and so assiduous a Preacher, *qui in concionibus dominatur* as his emulous and enemy wrote of him, yet his Majesty in his learning knowing, and in his wisdom, weighing that this same strict charge *Pasce oves meas* feed my sheep, requires as well a pastorall courage of driving in the stray sheep, and driving out the infectious, as of feeding the found, made especial choyce of the Bishop of *London*, as a man more exercised in affaires of the State. I will add also my own conjecture out of some of his Majesties own speeches, that in respect he was a single man, he supposed him the fitter, according to *Queen Elizabeths* principles of state: upon whose wise foundations, his Majesty doth daily erect more glorious buildings.

But I lose labour to repeat these things:

For

Gene

to your Highnesse better known, then to my selfe. I should onely speak of the former times.

Of his beginning therefore, and rising, I will boldly say that, which I would I might as truly of all that follow in this Treatise, viz. that he came to all his preferments very clearly, without prejudice or spoile of his Churches.

He was Tutor in *Cambridge*, to the Lord *Cromwell*, who had cause to wish, and (as I have heard) hath wisht, he had staid with him longer, though he were sharp and austere. My Lord Chancellor *Hatton* made speciall choyce of him, to be his Examiner.

*Est aliquid de tot Graiorum millibus unum  
a Diomede legi.*

By his means *Queen Elizabeth* came to take knowledge of his wisdom and sufficiency. He both wrote, as I touched before, and laboured earnestly by all good means for the suppressing of the fantastick Novellists. After the strange and frantick attempt of *Hacker* and his fellows; which practice, though the branches thereof were easily cut off, yet was it thought, to have a more dangerous and secret root. But for these his travels, as  
the

the Quee  
the sedit  
Pophams  
them call  
maligne  
they were  
putation  
them were  
namely on  
day in Q  
ly censure  
lov'd him  
opposed t  
the impat  
lay on all  
he is so fe  
firme the  
ved in al  
from his  
For havin  
tion, amb  
the mind  
the Jesuit  
the mean  
the like f  
sees again  
against th  
(Impar c  
divided

the Queen and State favoured him, so the seditious Sectaries (to use Judge Pophams word, that would not have them call'd Puritanes) they, I say, no less maligned him in Libels and Rimes, (for they were void of reasons) laying the imputation of Papistry unto him; some of them were punished in the Star-chamber, namely one *Darling*, the last Star-chamber day in *Queen Elizabeths* time, was sharply censured. And it is no wonder, if they lov'd him not, for indeed he had stoutly opposed their chiefest darlings. As for the imputation of Papistry, which they lay on all men that cross their designs, he is so free from it, that I can truly as-  
 firme the greatest blow the Papists received in all *Queen Elizabeths* time, came from his hand, or at least from his head: For having wisely observed the emulation, ambition, and envy, that lurked in the minds of their secular Priests, and the Jesuits one against another, he found the means by the same policy, and with the like spirit, that *St. Paul* set the Pharisees against the Sadduces, to set the Priests against the Jesuits, *Watson* against *Parsons* (*Impar congressus*) but yet thereby he so divided their languages, as scanty they  
 can



can understand one another as yet. These things acted, before the King your fathers happy entry, I thought good to touch, though more sparingly then my particular affection & his just deserts do give me occasion. Of his late imployments of his great care, in setting forward and setting forth all his Majesties godly proceedings, though I know much, yet if I should say all I know, perhaps it is lesse then your Highnesse knowes; therefore I will conclude with that which the truth, rather then my kindnesse enforceth me to say, that no Bishop since I can remember hath been counted more vigilant in looking to his charge. *Ne quid Ecclesia detrimenti capiat.*

---

Of the Bishops of *London*, and first  
of Bishop E L L M E R.

**M**Y purpose in this work from the beginning, and my promise to your Highnesse, being to adde to this Author, a supply of some matters that he purposely omitted writing in the latter yeers of *Queen Elizabeth*, and my relation be-  
ing

ing to write  
your of the  
confidently  
persuade  
of the Aut  
speech, bot  
circumstan  
gave that

R  
Againe,  
obnoxious  
may be. of  
he was beir  
Thirdly  
might kno  
ry, which  
that time t

Lastly,  
liquesly, as  
nesse. T  
sciam, pot  
The fir

write of,  
Author h  
haps shal  
once I th  
Brenner,  
ving in

ing to write plainly, without feare or favour of those I doe write, I will proceed confidently, as I have began; in which, I perswade my selfe I have some advantage of the Author himselfe, for freedome of speech, both in the time, and many other circumstances. For he was no foole that gave that rule,

*Mitissima sors est  
Regnorum, sub Rege novo.*

Againe, I being a Lay-mian, am not so obnoxious to their apprehensions, that may be offended with that I shall say, as he was being a Churchman.

Thirdly, I lived in a place, where I might know many things without enquiry, which had been scarce safe for him, in that time to enquire after.

Lastly, he writes to the world publicly, and I but privately to your Highnesse. Therefore I will proceed *quoad sciam, poteroque.*

The first Bishop of London I have to write of, is Mr. *John Etmer*, of whom my Author hath spoken too little, and I perhaps shall seem to say too much; yet once I thought to have said somewhat of *Bonner*, because I may remember him living in the late *Queens* time unbishopped,

ped, and went sometimes abroad; but I was so young then, as I could judge nothing; and he was so hated, that every ill-favoured fat fellow that went in the street, they would say, that was *Bonner*. But me thinks now, by that I have heard of him, I could liken him to *Dionysius* the tyrant of *Syracuse*, who being cruell and peremptory in prosperity, was both patient and pleasant in adversity. For example, that Tyrant being expelled his Realm, and living a poore pedant, was one day with men of mean sort drinking in a Tavern, some *Diogenes* espying him, came to him with reverence, opening, and shaking his upper garment (for so they used in those daies, that came into the Kings chambers, to shew they had no weapons.) *Dionysius* perceiving the scorn, was nothing troubled, but bad him come and drink with him, and shake his clothes at the going out, that his host might see he carried nothing with him. So *Bonner* having twice lost his Bishoprick, walking with his Tippet in the strete, one begg'd it of him (in scoffe) to line a coat; No (saith he) but thou shalt have a fooles head, to line thy cap. And to another, that bad him good morrow Bishop *quondam*.

*dam*, he str  
semper. I  
shewed him  
of Martyrs,  
pose to vex  
laying, a v  
could he ge  
and when o  
ashamed to  
laught, & t  
since; but  
in his case,  
a good co  
have thy be  
from burni  
this sloven.

I come n  
my own pa  
yet perform  
dertaken,  
signe of it.  
stature, ye  
which he fo  
first became  
pular phra  
Divines of  
veigh agai  
Churchme  
have used



*dam*, he straight replied, Farewell, Knave *semper*. I have been told also, that one shewed him his own picture in the Book of Martyrs, in the first edition, on purpose to vexe him; at which he laught, saying, a vengeance on the foole, how could he get my picture drawn so right? and when one asked him if he were not ashamed to whip a man with a beard, he laught, & told him, his beard was grown since; but (saith he) if thou hadst been in his case, thou wouldst have thought it a good commutation of pennance, to have thy bum beaten, to save thy body from burning; but this is too much of this sloven.

I come now to Bishop *Elmer*, whom in my own particular I loved very well, and yet performing truly the taske I have undertaken, I shall shew perhaps no great signe of it. He was a man but mean of stature, yet in his youth very valiant, which he forgot not in his age. When he first became a preacher, following the popular phrase, and fashion of the younger Divines of those times, which was to inveigh against the superfluities of the Churchmen, he is remembred, namely to have used these words in a Sermon, before

a great Auditory, *Wherefore away with your Thousands, you Bishops, and come down to your Hundreds, &c.* but this was but a heat of his spirit; of which not long after, by reading and conference, he was thoroughly cured; in so much as being asked by one of his own ranke, after he was Bishop of *London*, what he meant, to preach of the brainsick fashion, he answered with the words of *St. Paul*, *Cum essem parvulus, loquebar ut parvulus, sapiebam ut parvulus.*

But certain it is, no Bishop was more persecuted and taunted by the Puritans of all sorts, then he was, by libels, by scoffes, by open railing, and privy backbiting. It is vulgar, yet a passage not unworthy remembring, that past between one *Mr. Maddoxe*, and him: For when the Bishop had recovered him about some matter concerning Puritanisme, and he had answered the Bishop somewhat untowardly and thwartly; the Bishop, (as he was ingenious ever) said unto him, thy very name expresseth thy nature, for *Maddox* is thy name, and thou art as mad a beast as ever I talked with. The other not long to seek of an answer, by your favour, Sir, (said he) your deeds answer your

your name  
name is *Ellm*  
the Elms in  
He used for  
den; and *Ma*  
this tauntin  
would cry, *E*  
when it wa  
vell goe wi  
Bishop wou  
one another  
Sometimes;  
of the place  
removed to  
it, and wa  
have seen a  
friend, sub  
not in *Lond*  
with those  
proposed, le  
might call  
ted as an ill  
Bishop of *L*  
in an hund  
been either  
was dilige  
where he v  
his Audito  
he would

your name righter then mine : for your name is *Ellmar*, and you have marr'd all the Elms in *Fulkam*, by lopping them. He used for recreation to bowle in a Garden ; and *Marton Marprelate* thence takes this taunting scoffe, that the Bishop would cry, Rub, rub, rub to his bowle, and when it was gone too farre, say, The di-vell goe with it ; and then, quoth he, the Bishop would follow. Thus they rubb'd one another, till they were all gall'd sometimes ; and the Bishop was so weary of the place, that he would gladly have removed to *Ely*, and made great suit for it, and was put in some hope of it. I have seen a Letter or two of his, to his friend, subscribed thus, *Yours in love*, but not in *London* ; yet would he not take it with those hard conditions that were proposed, lest Mr. *Maddox*, and his like, might call him *Ellmarr* ; so as it was noted as an ill fortune of his, to have died Bishop of *London*, which eight before him in an hundred yeers had not done, but been either preferred, or deprived. He was diligent in preaching at his cure, where he was first beneficed ; and when his Auditory grew dull, and unattentive, he would with some pretty and unexpected



pected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was this: He read a long Text in Hebrew, whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration. Then he shewed their folly, that when he spake English, whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected, and hearkned not to it; and now he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they would seem so carefull and attentive. When there was talk of dangers, rumours of warres, and invasions, then he was commonly chosen to preach in the Court, and he would doe it in so chearfull a fashion, as not onely shewed he had courage, but would put courage into others. Here is much doubt, saith he, of *Malum ab Aquilone*, and our Coleprophets have prophecied that *in exaltatione Lune Leo jungetur Leena*, The Astronomers tell of a watry Trigon.

But as long as *Virgo* is in that Ascendent with us, we need not fear of nothing; *Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos*, and for this, the Queen would much commend him, yet would she not remove him. But though he were stout, and wise and rich, yet

yet had he  
called Pur  
crosses. He  
Gentlewoman  
whom he g  
lam Squire,  
learned, bu  
appeared  
have heard  
own Mari  
good for A  
so pursued  
married, th  
yet Adam  
course brea  
plaints, an  
cause, rep  
thinking to  
himself, by  
have receiv  
(but the Sc  
and this v  
him, and v  
fault was as  
fallhood w  
feared neve  
land, sends  
the Squires  
whole mar

yet had he beside his conflicts with those called Puritans, also some domesticall crosses. He had a Daughter, a modest Gentlewoman, and very well brought up, whom he gave in marriage to one Mr. *Adam Squire*, a Minister and Preacher, and learned, but a very fantastick man, as appeared partly the first day; for as I have heard, he would needs preach at his own Mariage, upon this Text, *It is not good for Adam to be alone.* This Text he so pursued, after he had been some years married, that though his Wife were away, yet *Adam* would not be alone. This course bred jealousy, jars and complaints, and the Bishop as he had good cause, reprehended his Son in Law, he thinking to defend, or at least to revenge himself, by recrimination, accused her to have received a love letter from a Knight (but the Squire himself had indited that) and this was so cunningly handled by him, and with such probability, that her fault was as suspicious, as his was manifest, falsehood will out at last. The Bishop that feared never a Knight, nor Lord in *England*, sends for the Knight (contrary to the Squires expectation) boulds out the whole matter, finds there were treacherous

to attent  
e read a  
on all se  
ne after  
ad taken  
e shewed  
glish, wh  
d edified,  
ot to it;  
th they  
would seem  
hen there  
warres, and  
monly chosen  
nd he would  
hion, as not  
ge, but would  
Here is much  
ab *Aquila*,  
e prophecied  
Leo *junger*  
ll of a watry

that Ascen  
r of nothing  
nos, and for  
ch commend  
ove him. But  
ife and rich,  
yet

rous tricks put on his Daughter, but no *Meretrix*, and being too wise to publish his own disgrace, and too stout to indure that; I have credibly heard (and believe that to be true) that with a good waister, he so mortified this old *Adam* of his Son in Law Squire, that he needed no other penance but this, which was according to the old *Canon per Disciplinam, & verbera*. In his Sons he was more fortunate, than many Bishops in *England* have been thought to have been; his eldest being a civil Gentleman, and well left, another an excellent Preacher, that hath preached oft before the King, and namely one Sermon on this Text out of the 2d of the *Canticles*, verse 15. *Take us the Foxes, the little Foxes that destroy our Vines: for our Vines, have small Grapes*: which Sermon so pleased his Majesty, that besides other approbations of that, he said to me, that if Mr. *Ellmer* had not had his Fathers collections and notes against Puritans, he could never have made so good a Sermon, and so much of Bishop *Ellmer*.

### Of Bishop Fletcher.

There succeeded in less then one years vacancy, as hath been already told, Mr. *Richard*

*Richard Fletcher*  
Prelate, but  
he had con  
*Cæsar*, by t  
gall, or th  
this parent  
*laudari non*  
are not ac  
this word  
comely an  
for the tru  
bred before  
cant, almo  
enford tho  
pricks (sa  
ruines and  
thought in  
for *Bristol*  
*Oxford* no  
wherefore  
*annus mir*  
tiers, wh  
more to p  
in the Ch  
plies to t  
gents to fi  
minde, a  
would be  
make a po



*Richard Fletcher*, a comely and courtly Prelate, but I may say, as *Tully* said, when he had commended King *Dejotarus* to *Cæsar*, by the name of *Kex frugi*, a frugall, or thrifty King, he straight addeth this parenthesis, *quanquam Reges hoc verbo laudari non solent*, although said he, Kings are not accustomed to be praised with this word thrifty, so I might say, that comely and courtly, are no fit Epithetons for the true praise of a Prelate. I remembered before how *Ely* had been long vacant, almost 20 years, and *Bristol* and *Oxford* though both new erected Bishopricks (saved as it were out of the ruines and ashes of the Abbies) were thought in some danger again to be lost, for *Bristoll* was held in *Commendam*, and *Oxford* not much to be commended; wherefore about the year 88. that same *annus mirabilis*, some of the zealous Courtiers, whose devotion did serve them more to prey on the Church, than pray in the Church, harkened out for fit supplies to these places, and sent their Agents to find out some men that had great mindes, and small means or merits, that would be glad to leave a small Deanry to make a poor Bishoprick, by new leasing out

out Lands, that were now almost out of Lease, but to free him from the guilt of it, the poor Bishop must have no part of the fine. There was then a Deane whom I may not name; but to give the story more life, I will name his place for names sake of *Coventry*, a man of great learning, but of no great living. To him was sent one of these *Foxes*, the little *Foxes* that destroy our Vines, and make small grapes with this favourable Message, that his honourable Lord, had sent him to him, to let him know, how much he respected his good gifts (in which word also, there might be some equivocation) and though that was hard in those times, to pleasure men of his worth, according to their merit, yet my Lord in favour of him, hath bethought him of this course, that whereas *Salisbury* was then like to be void by a Remove, if this *Dean* would for the present take the Bishoprick of *Oxford*, which was then in a long vacation also, and make Leases, &c. he should the next year be removed to *Salisbury*: the honest *Dean* that in his soul detested such sacrilege, made this mannerly and ingenuous answer. Sir, I beseech you commend my humble service to his honourable Lordship,

ship; but I  
that in my  
right way,  
what beca  
and but tou  
Bishop Fletc  
scruple to ta  
terborough to  
wide of the  
or bow han  
a good Con  
ver. I fortun  
roy with  
where Mr.  
dispatch for  
his meeting  
joy, my Lo  
taking kind  
swered that  
higher powe  
said his fr  
lease out to  
He clapping  
good grace  
words of Ne  
Lord be me  
not an Eliza  
What shall  
minis vitium

ship; but I pray you tell his Lordship, that in my Conscience, *Oxford* is not my right way, from *Coventry* to *Salisbury*: what became of *Oxford* I shall touch, and but touch hereafter, I come now to *Bishop Fletcher*, that made not so much scruple to take *Bristol* in his way, from *Peterborough* to *Worcester*, though that were wide of the right way, upon the sinister or bow hand many miles; as the Card of a good Conscience, will plainly discover. I fottuned to be one day at the *Savoy* with Mr. Secretary *Walsingham*, where Mr. *Fletcher* was then upon his dispatch for *Bristol*, a familiar friend of his meeting him there, bad God give him joy, my Lord elect of *Bristol*, which he taking kindly and courtly upon him, answered that it had pleased indeed the higher powers, so to dispose of him; but said his friend in his eare, do you not lease out *tot & tot* to such and such. He He clapping his hand on his heart, in a good gracefull fashion, replied with the words of *Naman the Syrian*. Herein the Lord be mercifull to me, but there was not an *Elizeus* to bid him go in peace. What shall I say for him? *Non erat hoc hominis vitium sed temporis?* I cannot say so,

C

for



for your Highness knowes I have written  
otherwise in a Book of mine I gave you  
*Libro 3. numero 80.*

*Alas a fault confest were half amended,  
but sin is doubled, that is thus defended,  
I know a right wise man sayes and believes  
where no receivers are, would be no theeves.*

Wherefore at the most *I* can but say  
*Dividatur*. He was a well spoken man, and  
one that the Queen gave good counte-  
nance to, and discovered her favour to  
him, even in her reprehensions, as *Horace*  
saith of *Mecenas*. *Rerum tutela mearum,  
cum sis, & prave sectam stomacheris ob un-  
guem*; for she found fault with him once  
for cutting his beard too short, whereas  
good Lady (if she had known that) she  
would have found fault with him for  
cutting his Bishoprick so short. He could  
preach well and would speak boldly, and  
yet keep *decorum*. He knew what would  
please the Queen, and would adventure  
on that though that offended others.  
Once *I* remember there had been two  
Councillors sworn within compass of  
one year, and neither of them had a gray  
hair at that time, whereupon he  
glawnc't

glawnc't in  
tence of Sen  
Which M  
fion did pu  
fort,  
That we may  
Young Counc  
The Quee  
with his libe  
of these Cou  
I have heard  
tell the frie  
meant it by  
London, and  
lant Lady a  
George Giff  
Queen seem  
ed at, not f  
(for she was  
tion) but ou  
Clergy mens  
a mariage th  
dayes, yet i  
pacifie her  
come, and  
he had at Ch  
and a dore n  
bay windo  
descanted d

glawnc't in his Sermon at it with a sentence of *Seneca*.

Which Mr. *Daniel* upon a better occasion did put into *English* verse in this sort,

*That we may truly say, these spoild the State,  
Young Councel, privat gair, & partiall hate.*

The Queen as I said, found no fault with his liberall speech, but the friends of these Councillers taxing him for that, I have heard he had this pretty shift, to tell the friends of either of them, he meant it by the other. Being Bishop of *London*, and a Widower, he married a gallant Lady and a Widow, Sister to Sir *George Gifford* the Pensioner, which the Queen seemed to be extreemly displeased at, not for the by-gamy of a Bishop (for she was free from any such superstition) but out of her generall mislike of Clergy mens Mariage: this being indeed a mariage that was talked of at least nine dayes, yet in a while he found means to pacifie her so well, as she promised to come, and I think did come to a house he had at *Chelsey*. For there was a stayre and a dore made of purpose for her, in a bay window, of which pleasant wits descanted diversly, some said that was

for joy, to shew he would (as the Proverb is) cast the house out at window for her welcome, some more bitinglly called it the Impresse or Emblem of his entry into his first Bishoprick, viz. not at the doore, but at the window. But certain it is that (the Queen being pacified, and hee in great jollity, with his faire Lady and her Carpets and Cushions in his bed-chamber) he died suddenly, taking Tobacco in his chaire, saying to his man that stood by him, whom he loved very well, *Oh boy, I die*; whereupon many bolts were roved after him, and some spitefully fether'd, which both for charity sake, as wel as brevity, I wil omit; but this blunt one, not knowing out of whose Quiver it first came; but fitting a gray goose wing, I wil produce as his most vulgar Epitaph:

(see,

*Here lies the first Prelate made Christendom  
a Bishop, a husband unto a Ladde,  
The cause of his death was secret and hid,  
He cry'd out I die, and ev'n so he did.*

He was buried in the Church, the Dean and Chapter of Pauls not being so scrupulous, as they of York were, the 9.  
of

of Hen. 1. v.  
died sudden  
Church-por  
been their g

B

Mr. Richa  
to speak of,  
my Authors  
but two lin  
have been t  
Upon the  
terbury that  
London, as i  
ness.

His begin  
the Lord Ke  
miner, of  
in my Lord  
complaine  
part I ascri  
praises. F  
being a Nob  
fore qualifi  
him recon  
brought w  
their acqu



of *Hen. 1.* who because their Archbishop died suddenly, buried him without the Church-porch, notwithstanding he had been their great benefactor.

### Bishop *Vaughan*.

Mr. *Richard Vaughan* is the next I have to speak of, being the last man nam'd in my Authors Book, and of him he hath but two lines, onely declaring him to have been the Bishop of *Chichester*.

Upon the remove of my Lord of *Canterbury* that now is, he succeeded him in *London*, as is not unknown to your Highnesse.

His beginning of preferment was under the Lord Keeper *Puckering*, being his examiner, of such as sued for the benefices in my Lords gift; in which, though some complaine he was too precise, yet for my part I ascribe to that one of his greatest praises. For this I know, that a Preacher being a Noblemans Chaplaine, and therefore qualified for two Benefices, came to him recommended in good sort, and brought with him a Gentleman of both their acquaintance, that sometime had

been an University man, to speak for his approbation. Mr. *Vaughan* examined him of no very deep points, and found him but shallow, and not very ready in the Roman Tongue, his friend having been fain to help him up in two or three foule stumbles, both of language and matter; whereupon he dismiss him, without all hope of the Benefice, and after told the Gentleman seriously, that if he would have it himselfe, he would allow him sufficient, but the suitor by no means. He was in those daies very prompt, and ready in speech, and withall factious; he was an enemy to all supposed miracles, inso-much as one arguing with him in the Closet at *Greenwich*, in defence of them, and alledging the *Queens* healing of the Evil for an instance, asking him what he could say against it, he answered, that he was loth to answer arguments taken from the Topick place of the Cloth of estate; but if they would urge him to answer, he said his opinion was, she did it by vertue of some precious stone in possession of the Crown of *England*, that had such a naturall quality. But had *Queen Elizabeth* been told, that he had ascribed more vertue to her Jewels (though she loved them  
wel)

wel) then  
have made  
grew heavy  
not so much  
too little  
pitur aggra  
move to Lo  
disease, of  
thereby un  
a *Vigilant*  
was held a  
ken of in t  
neth not t  
To conclu  
plexie, h  
slept with

Within  
him Doe  
who is n  
book, be  
cessor in  
prefermen  
member  
pio, who  
man Arn

wel) then to her person, she would never have made him Bishop of *Chester*. He grew heavy and corpulent of a sudden, not so much with too much ease, as with too little exercise. *Corpus quod corrumpitur aggravat animam*, soon after his remove to *London* he fell into that drowsie disease, of which he after died, growing thereby unfit for the place, that requires a *Vigilantius*, and not a *Dormitanti*us. He was held a milde man, and was well spoken of in the City, which sometime happeneth not to them that deserve the best. To conclude, being taken with an Apoplexie, he may be properly said to have slept with his forefathers.

### Doctor Ravis.

Within a few moneths there succeeded him Doctor *Ravis* Bishop of *Gloucester*, who is not formerly mentioned in this book, because Mr. *Goldborow* his predecessor in *Gloucester* was then living. His preferment to *Gloucester* makes me remember a story that some record of *Scipio*, who being made Generall of the Roman Army, was to name his *Questor* or



Treasurer for the wars, whom he thought fit ; being a place in those daies, as is now in these, of great importance, one that took himselfe to have a speciall interest in *Scipios* favour was an earnest suitor for it, but by the d'e'ay, mistrusting he should have a deniall, he importuned him one day for an answer. Think not unkindness in me (saide *Scipio*) that I delay you thus, for I have been as earnest with a friend of mine to take it, and yet cannot prevaile with him : Noting hereby, that offices of charge and conscience, are fittest for such as shunne them modestly, rather then such as seek them greedily. And even so did my Lords of the Councell deale with Mr. *Ravis*, who being then Dean of *Christ-Church*, which lightly is not held, but by some choise man of the University, being a place of good valew and reputation, was requested by them to take this Bishoprick, when many that sued to have it, were put by. But as he was not willing to goe thither, so they of *Gloucester* were more unwilling he should goe thence, he was in a short space in so good liking of all sorts, insomuch as some that can scant well brook the name of a Bishop, yet can be content to give him a good report.

For

For m  
change i  
nine yee  
going in  
ther the  
lying at  
methoug  
they see  
all their  
vate loo  
of late y  
house no  
them, th  
place, a  
for just  
forable  
and elf  
ascribed  
wel affe  
happy  
ment, a  
his hop  
be imp  
gence o  
up thei  
fensible  
on ther  
shops n  
very N

For my part, I have observed a great change in *Gloucester*, from that it seemed nine yeers since, about the Earle of *Essex* going into *Ireland*; for at that time neither their Bishop seemed to care for them, lying at a Prebends in *Worcester*, which methought was very inconvenient; nor they seemed much to care for themselves, all their buildings both publique and private looking old and ruinous: whereas of late yeeres, their Bishop keeping his house neere them, and being daily with them, they have built them a new Market-place, and are now building a faire Hall for justice; which commendable and comfortable disposition of the people, there and elsewhere, though it be principally ascribed to the joy and comfort that all wel affected persons took of his Majesties happy entrance, and peaceable government, and of the succession established in his hopefull issue; yet is not the least to be imputed to the discretion and diligence of the Pastors that waken and stirre up their charity, and make them more sensible of Gods good blessings bestowed on them; and the rather by this good Bishops means. The Lord of *Shrewsbury* hath very Nobly, and like himselfe contributed

to this so great and necessary work, giving a large portion of Timber towards it.

Now, as I said, it hath pleased his Majesty to place him in *London*, *Magistratus indicabit virum*. This publique place (for I count the other was almost private to this, will shew what is in the man, I need not prognosticate, but I can wish and hope, that as he is for his person comparable to Mr. *Fletcher*, so he may equall Doctor *Ellmar* in courage, Doctor *Baneroft* in carefulnesse, and Doctor *Vaughan* in his milde demeanour, to win the love of the people; and thus much be said concerning the Bishops of *London*.

### Of the Bishops of *Winchester*.

**H**AVING past *Canterbury* and *London*, both Neighbours to the Court, and as it were within the verge; I thought the greatest part of my task passed over. Howbeit *Winchester* I finde also will afford some variety of matter; and as it hath been a place that hath had many learned men, and bred many, both Di-

vines

vines,  
shall tal  
of the  
Poems  
made a  
some a  
herein  
ner of  
nesse m  
verses  
praise  
purpose  
were ch  
knowled  
some th  
time, ov  
it also t  
variety  
cheer yo  
the Acts  
Prince m  
First t  
ham, wh  
so amply  
thing the  
that hath  
deserves  
Tomb.



vines, Philosophers, and Poets, so I shall take occasion in speaking of some of these that ensue, to produce some Poems both Latine and English; some made at *Winchester*, some of *Winchester*, some against *Winchester*: not digressing herein much from the method and manner of my Authour; who, as your Highnesse may see, produceth good old riming verses of Fryers, both in praise and dispraise of some of the Bishops, for my purpose from the beginning, though it were chiefly to inform your Highnesse, knowledge, with a faithfull report of some things passed in Queen *Elizabeths* time, overpassed by my Authour; yet was it also to sauce it in such sort with some variety of matter, not impertinent, to cheer your spirit, lest a dull relation of the Acts of grave gray-beards to a young Prince might grow fastidious.

First therefore of the first Bishop *Wickham*, whose life my Author hath set out so amply and orderly, as I need adde nothing thereunto; onely, because a man that hath made so many good schollers deserves a better Verse then that on his Tomb.

*Wick-*

work, gi-  
er towards

pleased his  
on, Magi-  
is publike  
was almost  
at is in the  
, but I can  
for his per-  
, so he may  
ge, Doctor  
nd Doctor  
ur, to win  
thus much  
of *London*.

*chester.*

nd *London*,  
Court, and  
I thought  
assed over.  
so will af-  
and as it  
had many  
both Di-  
vines

*Wilhelmus dictus Wickhā jacet hic nece victus  
Fugiter oretis, tumulum quicumque videtis.*

And such like stuffe, which a *Winchester* scholler now would be scourged, if he make no better. I having this pretty Poem of his whole life, made by Doctor *Johnson*, thought I could never doe it or him more honour, then to present it to your Princely view, for as Sir *Philip Sidney* curseth all despisers of Poetry, with this Poeticall Anathema: First, that they may be in love, and lose their love for lack of a Sonnet; next, that when they die, their memory may die for want of an Epitaph: so, I would wish such as wrong good Poets, no worse punishment, then to have some vile Verse written of him, whose reading (as *Martial* saith) might make a mans Physick worke the better with him; such as for the most part those lazie Friars were were wont to write; for my part, though *Wickhams* Epitaph be but seven or eight lines, and this Elegie (I think) about twenty times seven lines, yet I must confesse, it were less tedious to me at this present to read the seven score, then the seven; and hoping it may seem so to you, I have here annexed them.

Ortus

Ortus &  
olim Ep

Qua caput  
Wickhā

Vixit Joh

Qui fuit

Hanc hab

Wickhā

Namq; loc

Hand a

Longus en

Ut bene

Ergo sub

Tunc ne

Vinginti p

Wickhā

Nec tamen

Venta &

Proterius E

Non si

Namque bi

Rem f

Winde'or a

Rex ita

Wickhā

Ingenio

**Ortus & vita Gulielmi de Wickham**  
olim Episcopi Wintoniensis, & condito-  
ris istius Collegii.

(tannos

*Qua capit australes comitatu Hamptona Bri-  
Wickhamia est vicus nec nisi parvus ager ;*

*Vixit Johannes illic cognomine longus*

*Cui fuit in Casti, parte Sibilla tori* (tes

*Hanc habuit patriam Gulielmus & hosce paren-*

*Wickhamus augurio, nec tamen absque bono.*

*Namq; loci ut nomen, sic vim matrisq; patrisq;*

*Haud dubie in vitam transtulit ille suam.*

*Longus enim ut longo duraret tempora caute*

*Ut bene prospiceret cuncta Sibilla dedit*

*Ergo sub Edvardo natus regnante secundo*

*Tunc ubi ter sceptri, sexta cucurrit Hyems*

*Vinginti primos studiis & moribus annos*

*Wickhamie patris cura ea summa dedit.*

*Nec tamen hic omnes, nam partē temporis hujus*

*Venta & Edingdoni præfulis aula tulit :*

*Protinus Edwardi translatus tertius in aulam*

*Non fieri nullo cepit & esse loco.*

*Namque bis octo annis recte & feliciter actis*

*Rem fidei plenam consilii que subit ;*

*Windeſora fuit pagus celeberrimus illic*

*Rex statuit caſtri mœnia magna ſui: (eſt*

*Wickhamus huic operi præponitur atq; probatū.*

*Ingenio quantum polluit arte fide*

*Ergo*



Ergo fit Edvardo charus custosque Sigilli  
 Non ita post multos incipit esse dies.  
 Nec tamen optati meta hæc fuit ultima honoris  
 Crevit adhuc regi charior usque suo:  
 Usque adeo ut sexto sit factus Episcopus anno  
 Jussus ventana pascere in urbe gregem  
 Hic mihi vaniloqui minuenda est fabula vulgi  
 Fabula de tanto non bene ficta viro  
 Namq; nec Estmeonam petiit fallaciter unquam,  
 Sed tulit auratum rege sciente pedum  
 Nec fuit indoctus doctos factururus ut illum  
 Fama refert Regi verba dedisse suo.  
 Consule quæ in tanti gessit molimine regni  
 Prudentem dices palladiumque virum.  
 Consule quæ in sacri scribuntur calce statuti  
 An faceret doctos addubitasse scies:  
 Adde quod Chistorici si pagina vera Frosarti)  
 Rex Intercessor Præsul ut esset erat.  
 Missa igitur vulgi facimus verba prophani  
 Quærat & exactam nostra Thalia fidem:  
 Wickhamus ad summos evectus præsul honores  
 Edwardo inque dies charior inque dies  
 Jam patriæ Lumen, jam Cancellarius idem  
 Summus erat Regi presidiumque suo; (est  
 Cum subito (sic magna ruunt summisq; negatum  
 Stare diu) rex tanto decedit ille gradu:  
 Namque per invidiam regi dilatus ab illo  
 Pellitur e patria missus ut exul humo.  
 Hoc factum est potius regem stimulante sonatu  
 Quam

Quam quo  
 Antamen ex  
 Qui pene  
 Interea mori  
 Opportuna  
 Hic jubet ex  
 Utque loc  
 Quin etiam  
 Tres min  
 His opibus a  
 Non male  
 Sed quid aga  
 Quidve D  
 Pst alia Ox  
 Possit & a  
 Constituit pu  
 Atque sac  
 Septima creu  
 Ingreditur  
 Turba atq; h  
 Oia disce  
 Magna quid  
 Lector ad  
 Namq; opere  
 Cum parat  
 Quæ prope V  
 Crevit &  
 Ergo illic tot  
 Quæis &

Quam quod erat culpæ conscius ille male  
 Antamen exiret regno non convenit & sunt  
 Qui pænæ summum displicuisse putant.  
 Interea moritur Rex hic Eduardus & ejus  
 Opportuna Nepos sceptrâ Richardus habet:  
 Hic jubet exilio revocetur præsul ab isto  
 Utque locum rursus quem tulit ante ferat;  
 Quin etiam census cereales reddit ad annos  
 Tres minus exilii quod puto tempus erat.  
 His opibus dives, mentemque per omnia versans  
 Non male quo servet tam bene parta modo;  
 Sed quid agat virtute sua quid præsule dignum  
 Quidve Deo tantas cui referebat opes  
 Post alia Oxonii (quod longum duret in ævum  
 Possit & a memori posteritate coli,  
 Constituit pulchros studiis Phæboque penates  
 Atque sacram Musis ædificare domum.  
 Septima crevit Hiems post fundamenta locata  
 Ingreditur Custos & sua turba larem;  
 Turba atq; his pueris famulisq; decemq; ministri  
 Otia discentum qui bene semper alant.  
 Magna quidem sunt hæc tamen hæc tam magna  
 Lector adhuc tanto non potuere viro (placere  
 Namq; opere exacto hoc vix proxima fluxerat  
 Cum parat alterius tecta locare domus (æstas  
 Quæ prope Ventanæ bene cæpta Palatia sedis  
 Crevit & in sexto vere parata stetit;  
 Ergo illic totidem studiosos esse jubebat  
 Quæis & rectores pedonomosque dedit.

Qui

Qui simulac primos complerint fortiter annos.  
 Musarum in studiis rhetoricisque tropis,  
 Altius inque novas diducta colonia terras  
 Oxonium semper lecta juvenus eat:  
 Hæc duo Pieriis collegia condita mistis  
 Sunt in tutela diva Maria tua;  
 Idcirco nova dicta puto quod nulla vetustas  
 Nulla dies morsus tentat in illa suos  
 Hic potuit credi finem fecisse struendi  
 Wickhamus & sumptus jam tenuisse suos.  
 Non tenuit divi nam quicquid in æde Swithini  
 Nolari occiduam spectat ab arce plagam;  
 Concio qua festis celebratur sacra diebus  
 Quaque suo in tumultu conditus ipse jacet.  
 Totum hoc tam vastam molem tantasq; columnas  
 Impensis struxit restituitque suis;  
 Regis opes dicet propius qui spectat & idem  
 Vix regum tantas esse putabit opes.  
 Forsitan & Gallis (nam sic & fama Monastis  
 Quos rex a regno jussit abire suo.  
 Reddidit equali prætio quæcunque recepit  
 Parisiis fundos Parisiisque lares.  
 Non tamen hoc sumptu minor esse domestica cepit.  
 Cura, sed & famulos pavit ut ante suos.  
 Pavit, & illius testatur scripta sepulchro  
 Littera gustavit dives, inopsque cibum  
 Huic ita viventi cum jam longæva senectus  
 Corporis effati debilitasset onus,  
 Grata quies venit vitæ non discolor actæ,

Ultima

Ultima C  
 Annus erat  
 Henrici q  
 Jam testame  
 Feit; si  
 Quod fuerit  
 Inveniet  
 Et tamen h  
 Quæ de  
 Extat opus  
 Cujus fa  
 Vel cujus d  
 Quicquid  
 Nec tamē ig  
 Successu  
 Namque di  
 Multa qu  
 Multa quoq  
 Sed nequ  
 Hæc sunt erg  
 Cujus di  
 Nec dubito  
 Quin sit  
 Est etenim  
 Tot meri  
 Hæc teneb  
 Suscipe



*Ultima curarum linea grata quies.*  
*Annus erat vitæ decies octāvus & illis*  
*Henrici quarti sceptrā diebus erant;*  
*Jam testamentum quæris si fecerit ullum,*  
*Fecit; si fuerat quod daret ille? fuit.*  
*Quod fuerit factis reliquū tot sumptibus? o! e*  
*Inveniet nullum pagina nostra fidem.*  
*Et tamen hoc dicam regales vincere gazas*  
*Quæ dedit in scriptis ultima dona suis*  
*Extat opus Cræsumq; putes scripsisse vel illum*  
*Cujus facta hæres Roma superba fuit:*  
*Vel cujus digitis mutatum fertur in aurum*  
*Quicquid in aurifluas contigit ire manus;*  
*Nec tamē ignavos bona tanta reliquit in usus*  
*Successusque bonus propositumque fuit.*

*Namque diocesin ditavit templa per omnem*  
*Multaque cognatis, pauperibusque dedit:*  
*Multa quoq; & regi non fidis paucā ministris*  
*Sed neque gimnasiis munera pauca suis.*  
*Hæc sunt ergo viri monumenta perennia tanti*  
*Cujus dum vixit gloria tanta fuit.*  
*Nec dubito qui sic vixit sic mortuus idem est,*  
*Quin sit apud superos nobilis umbra deos.*  
*Est etenim nam si cælestis clauditur aula*  
*Tot meritis, nobis illa patere queat?*  
*Hactenus ire libet de Magni laudibus, Hosce*  
*Suscipe conatus, Lector Amice meos.*

And hereby your Highnesse may observe how vaine that foolish tradition is which my Author discreetly omitted, as not beleaving that some will still maintaine that *Wickham* was unlearned, and onely a Surveyer of buildings, and by a kinde of fraud deceived King *Edward 3.* (no likely Prince to be so deceived) begging the Parsonage of *Eastmeane*, to which by like Authority they will have the Bishoprick of *Winchester* annexed as unseparably as the Earledome of *Arundell* to *Arundell-Castle*, for who could think that such a King as *Edw. 3.* would make Sir *John Laclattin*, first his Secretary, then Privie-Seale, then Master of the Wards, and Treasurer of *France*, and lastly Pre-late of the Garter, and Chancellor of *England*, and so much of the first *Wickham*.

Of *Stephen Gardiner*.

Because I will not be alwayes be praying, but sometimes when just cause is given, reprehend mens demerits, as well magnifie their merits, I will take occasion to speake somewhat of *Stephen Gardiner*, twice bishop of *Winchester*; and therefore may challenge to be twice remembred, though

though for  
to be with  
Author der  
booke of N  
tion of his  
(though I  
full) that  
find it over  
therefore  
servations  
I did of  
some Engl  
to him, w  
Fox, though  
something o  
Mr. Fox, and  
Mr. Fox then  
naturall gift  
excellent me  
store-house  
ledge, for t  
was. But to  
vices, as prid  
to his Prince  
envious to h  
and haught  
the like are  
further in re  
he was a Ca

though for some things of him that were to be wisht they were ever forgotten, my Author directs this Reader to Mr. *Foxes* booke of Martyrs, for a more full Relation of his doings; but that is so full (though I assure my selfe it is very faithfull) that I doubt your Highnesse will find it over tedious to read; my purpose is therefore but to note some important observations out of this Story, and after, as I did of *Wickham* in Latin, so to adde some English poetrie written of him, and to him, which is not to be found in Mr. *Fox*, though some of it helps to confirme something concerning him, affirmed by Mr. *Fox*, and called in question by others. Mr. *Fox* therefore first greatly prayseth his naturall gifts of minde, his sharpe wit, his excellent memory, which is indeed the store-house of all learning and knowledge, for *tantum scimus quantum meminimus*. But to these (saith he) he had great vices, as pride, envie, & cruelty, flattering to his Prince, submisse to his superiours, envious to his equals (namely to *Cromwell*) and haughty to his inferiours, these or the like are Mr. *Foxes* words. It seemes further in relation of his Life and Death, he was a Catholick-Protestant, or a protesting



testing Catholick, for as he shewes at large out of his Books & Sermons, though he received the Popes authority in *Queen Maries* time; Yet his opinion was as his writings before declared, and as the wisefort *I* thinke, do still hold of it, that it is but a temporall constitution of Men, and agreement of Princes, to allow the same, which upon just occasions they may re-  
 straine or exclude, as they shall find cause; but yet *I* observe this, that although it was necessary for *Queen Mary*, in respect of her Birth to admit of the Popes Authority, as the contrary was as necessary for her Sister, yet this so Catholicke Queen, and this so popish Prelate could keep out the Popes Legat out of *England* by her royall Prerogative when he would have sent a Legat hither not to her liking; again, he was earnest against Marriage of Ministers, yet he confesseth frankly, that a married man may be a Minister: he defended the reall presence, yet he allowed the Cōmunion under both kinds, he writ in defence of Images, yet he publicly approved their pulling down when they were superstitiously abused. Finally he said at his Death, that that would marre all, to teach the people, that they  
 are

are freely ju  
 and yet ever  
 dissemble, b  
 crime.

Loe how  
 nefcius, (as M  
 in those ma  
 premacy. 2

sters. 3. T

4. Remov

But now fo

ther revengi

Ridley, that

deprived him

not be excuse

Lastly, the

Lady Elizabe

of all her foll

think of with

patience.

My father,

to the Lady E

with her we

12 moneths,

land pounds

trouble. M

the said Lady

sequestred fro

much that h

are freely justified by the blood of Christ, and yet even then, when hee could not dissemble, he confessed it to be true Doctrine.

Loe how farre this stout Prelate, *Cedere nescius*, (as Mr. Fox saith of him) did yeeld in those many points of Popery. 1. Supremacy. 2. The marriage of some Ministers. 3. The Sacrament in both kinds. 4. Removing Images. 5. Justification. But now for his sharp persecuting, or rather revenging himselfe on *Cranmer* and *Ridley*, that had in King *Edwards* daies deprived him, his too great cruelty cannot be excused.

Lastly, the plots he laid to entrap the Lady *Elizabeth*, his terrible hard usage of all her followers, I cannot yet scarce think of with charity, nor write of with patience.

My father, onely for carrying a Letter to the Lady *Elizabeth*, and professing to wish her well, he kept in the Tower 12 moneths, and made him spend a thousand pounds ere he could be free of that trouble. My mother, that then served the said Lady *Elizabeth*, he caused to be sequestred from her as an heretick, inso-much that her own father durst not take her

her into his house, but she was glad to sojourn with one Mr. *Topcliff*; so as I may say, in some sort, this Bishop persecuted me before I was born.

Yet, that I speak not at all in passion, I must confesse I have heard some as partially praise his clemency and good conscience, and namely, that he was cause of restoring many honourable houses, overthrown by King *Henry* the eighth, and in King *Edwards* minority. The Duke of *Norfolke*, (though Mr. *Fox* saith, that *Gardiner* made him stay long for his dinner one day) yet both he, and those descended of him were beholding to him: with the house of *Stanhops*, and the Lord *Arundell* of *Warder*; and I have heard old Sir *Matthew Arundell* say, that *Bonner* was more faulty then he, and that *Gardiner* would rate at him for it, and call him asse for using poor men so bloodily; and when I would maintain the contrary, he would say, that my father was worthy to have lain in prison a yeer longer, for the faucy sonnet he wrote to him from out of the Tower; which sonnet, both because it was written in defence of Queen *Elizabeth*, and because (if I be not partiall, it is no ill Verse, for those unrefined times,

times, and to  
I will here  
in the eleven  
him many  
reason, (th  
liberty. T  
this Rime.

At least w  
or force  
It is too mu  
to keep m  
Free from a  
Without all  
How can  
Then pre  
Nor can

Eleven monet  
I have abi  
While you ha  
and set so  
The faultlesse  
With any gui  
And now  
How can  
To keep  
Your chance



times, and toucheth the matter I enforce)  
I will here set down; presupposing that  
in the eleven moneths before, he had sent  
him many Letters, and Petitions full of  
reason, (that could not prevaile) for his  
liberty. The distressed prisoner writeth  
this Rime.

I.

*At least withdraw your cruelty,  
or force the time to work your will;  
It is too much extremity,  
to keep me pent in prison still.  
Free from all fault, voyd of all cause;  
Without all right, against all lawes.  
How can you doe more cruell spight,  
Then proffer wrong, and promise right?  
Nor can accuse, nor will acquight.*

2.

*Eleven moneths past, and longer space,  
I have abid your divellish drifts,  
While you have sought both man and place,  
and set your snares, with all your shifts;  
The fault lesse foot to wrap in wile,  
With any guilt, by any guile;  
And now you see that will not be,  
How can you thus for shame agree,  
To keep him bound you can set free?*

3.

*Your chance was once, as mine is now,*

to keep this hold against your will,  
 And then you sware you know well how,  
 Though now you sweare, I know how ill.  
 But thus the world his course doth passe,  
 The Priest forgets a Clerke he was;  
 And you that then cry'd justice still,  
 And now have justice at your will,  
 Wrest justice wrong, against all skill.

## 4.

But why doe I thus coldly plaine,  
 as if it were my cause alone?  
 When cause doth each man so constraine,  
 as England through hath cause to moane,  
 To see your bloody search of such,  
 Whom all the Earth can no way touch.  
 And better were that all your kind,  
 Like hounds in kel with shame were shrind  
 Then you had might unto your mind.

## 5.

But as the stone that strikes the wall,  
 sometimes bounds back on th' hurlers head,  
 So your foule fetch, to your foule fall,  
 may turn and noy the brest that bred.  
 And then such measure as you gave,  
 Of right and justice look to have;  
 If good or ill, if short or long;  
 If false or true, if right or wrong.  
 And thus, till then I end my Song.

But

But to she  
 can paint in  
 in pervert  
 Legie in E  
 Mr. Prideau  
 same answer  
 Bishop.

He Sa  
 this e  
 Sith they ha  
 the guide

Though deat  
 yet death  
 His worthy v  
 nor yet his

A. Gardner  
 So G. r. d. ne  
 With justice,  
 to stroy the

A Steven in  
 a Bishop b  
 a faithfull m  
 as witness

A Judge mo

BUT to shew a pattern, what partiality  
can paint in his praise, and what ill will  
can pervert to reproach, I will adde an  
Elegie in English also, written by one  
Mr. Prideaux, in commendation, and the  
same answered in execration of the same  
Bishop.

## 1.

**T**He Saints in Heaven rejoyce,  
this earth and we may waile;  
Sith they have won, and we have lost  
the guide of our availe.

## 2.

Though death hath loosed life  
yet death could not deface  
His worthy work, his stayed state,  
nor yet his gifts of grace.

## 3.

A Gardner was his name,  
So Gardned he his life  
With justice, and with mercy both,  
to stroy the weeds of strife.

## 4.

A Steven in Religion stout,  
a Bishop by his acts,  
A faithfull man most free from fraud,  
as witnesse be his facts;

## 5.

A Judge most just in judgement seat,

D

of

But



of parties no regard;  
*An Eye to see, an Eare to heare,*  
*a hand that shunn'd reward.*

6.

*A heart to help, and not to harm;*  
*his will was wisdomes law,*  
*A minde that malice could not move,*  
*such was of God his awe.*

7.

*A faith in friendship firm and fast,*  
*a mount the right to raise.*  
*A Spright 'not pall'd with slanderous bruits*  
*nor puffed with pride by praise.*

8.

*Not light of credit to reports,*  
*revenge he never sought,*  
*But would forgive, and did forget*  
*the wrongs that were him wrought.*

9.

*A truth, so tri'd in trust,*  
*as tongue could never taint.*  
*Nor earst was heard in guilefull wise,*  
*a lie with lips to paint.*

10.

*Though Natures child by birth,*  
*yet vertues heir by right,*  
*Which held his height so modestly,*  
*as measure master'd might.*

*Ambitious*  
*could ne*  
*As fortune*  
*his heart*

*Nor Misery*  
*or prison*  
*But bare*  
*as cha*

*In all the*  
*he turne*  
*And held*  
*which no*

*From foes d*  
*his end h*  
*And pluckt*  
*too worthy*

*Who can gi*  
*the losse a*  
*So rare a ma*  
*when most*

*When age ar*  
*and surely*  
*to know him*

*Ambi-*

## 11.

*Ambitions climbing cliffe  
could never move his minde,  
Nor fortune with her fawning cheer,  
his heart did ever blind.*

## 12.

*Nor Misery which most he felt,  
or prison might him pall,  
But bare his minde in leuell so,  
as change could be no fall.*

## 13.

*In all these turns of joy and woe,  
he turned to the best;  
And held him to the tried truth,  
which now hath won him rest.*

## 14.

*From foes deface, and envies bell,  
his end hath made him free,  
And pluckt him from this wicked world,  
too worthy here to be.*

## 15.

*Who can give tears enough to plaine  
the losse and lack we have;  
So rare a man, so soon bereft,  
when most we did him crave.*

## 16.

*When age and yeers had made him ripe,  
and surely had him set,  
To know himselfe and weeld the world*

*and right with mercy met.*

17.

*And when of envy, and of hate,  
the conquest he had wonne,  
And falsehood forc'd to fly his fort,  
and right his race to run.*

18.

*And when of glory and of grace,  
he wonne the palm and price,  
And conquered all affections force,  
with wisdoms good advice.*

19.

*And in the office that he bare.  
and service of his Queen,  
So choice a man to serve her call,  
scarce any where was seen.*

20.

*Then death, that fatall foe,  
the line of life did lose,  
And in the belly of the earth  
as earth shee did him close.*

21.

*The Prince may plaine his death,  
the Realm his lack may rue;  
All men may say, O Winchester,  
most worthy wight adue.*

22.

*The poor may plaine and pine,  
whose lacks he did relieve;*

His Ser  
whic

The B  
a Bi  
A perfe  
a mi

His  
that  
In leng  
too la

O Pa  
in ear  
In skies  
all per

Which  
a happ  
And in th  
in fam

The same  
Ill-w

THE I  
th

H is



*His Servants may lament their Lord  
which Lordly did them give.*

23.

*The Bishops may behold  
a Bishop then bereft,  
A perfect Priest, a shield of faith,  
a mirrour of them left*

24.

*His foes if any were,  
that first did wish him gone  
In length of time and lack of life  
too late his loss will mone.*

25.

*O Pastor past this Pilgrims pain  
in earth thine Acts do live,  
In skies thy vertues written are,  
all pennis thee praise shall give.*

26.

*Which after all these heaps of hap  
a happy life hast led,  
And in the happiest hap of all  
in fame and love art dead.*

*The same answered verse for verse by an  
Ill-willer of the said Bishop.*

I.

**T***He Devils in Hell do dance,  
this Realm and we may joy*

D 3

Since

Since they have got and we forgone  
the cause of our Annoy.

2.

Though death hath wipt out life,  
yet death cannot outrace  
His wicked works usurped state  
nor faults of his deface.

3.

A Gardner such he was,  
as spoiled so our plants,  
That Justice withered, mercy dy'd  
and we wrong by their wants.

4.

A Stev'n in name, a Fox in fact,  
a Bishop but in Weeds,  
A faithless man full fraught with frauds  
as deem him by his deeds.

5.

A partiall Judge in Judgement seat,  
of parties great respect,  
A blinded eye, a closed eare,  
a hand with bribe infect

6.

A heart to harm and not to help  
his lust was laid far low,  
A mind with malice over-whelm'd  
of God nor man no awe.

7.

*A fained fickle friend and false  
that right could never bid,  
A courage every storm cast down  
and praise pufte up with pride.*

8.

*Of fowle reports and slanderous bruits  
he nourisht up the brood;  
His wrongs to pardon or to passe  
revenge and rage withstood*

9.

*A tri'd untruth in trust,  
As tongues well try'd have told,  
A mouth that breath'd more odious lies  
then It' upbraid am bold.*

10.

*Scant Natures Child by birth  
sure Satans sonne in right  
Which rule maintain'd with sword & fire,  
and measur'd all by might.*

11.

*Ambitious clyming Cliffe  
had ravisht so his mind,  
As he was fotted drunk therein,  
and fortune made him blind.*

12.

*The smell of prisons misery felt  
his pride did greatly pall*



He bare his staffe so staggeringly,  
as each change seem'd a fall.

13.

In all the turns of joy and woe  
he turned with the best,  
And never left the surer side  
till breath did leave his brest.

14.

From Widow course and Orphans crie  
his end him cannot save,  
Though that have rid him of his raigne  
unworthy rule to have.

15.

Who can give thanks and joy enough  
that we have scapt this syre,  
This monstrous man this bloody beast,  
when most we did desire.

16.

When yeeres had fram'd him fit for Hell  
and pride so high had set,  
As God nor man nor self he knew  
and might with mischief met.

17.

And when the envy and the hate  
he wan of every wight,  
And falshood florisht in his Fort,  
and wrong had wrong outright;

18.

And when he gloried most in pomp,

*in honour and in health,  
And by affection conquered all,  
and wallowed all in wealth;*

19.

*And in the Office that he bare  
to rule above the Queen,  
So cruel and so merciless,  
scarce ever man was seen ;*

20.

*Then God that most just Judge  
lives line to part was pleas'd,  
The Earth his Carrion corps hath caught,  
the Devil his soul hath seiz'd.*

21.

*The Prince his death may please,  
this Realm his life doth rue,  
All men may well his birth-day ban  
this cursed wretch that knew.*

22.

*The poor may plain and pine ;  
for none he would relieve,  
His men may joy his death was such  
his Goods were his to give.*

23.

*Good Bishops may beware  
this Ravener them bereft,  
This popish-priest this shield of wrong,  
a warning for them left.*

24. His

24.

His friends if any were,  
 that wist him longer raigne (caught  
 With length of time might cause have  
 too late his rule to plain

25.

O thou devourer of the good  
 thy wrongs in earth do dwell,  
 Thy cruel thirst of guiltless blood  
 now must thou quench in hell.

26.

Which in the world of deadly hurts  
 most hurtfull life didst lead,  
 And now with Englands common joy  
 in shame and hate art dead.

Which of these wrote truest I will not  
 take upon me to judge, lest I should be  
 thought partiall; but that saying ap-  
 peares true: *Scribit in Marmore Iesus.*  
 Therefore I will conclude against all  
 partiall Poets, with two verses of Ho-  
 race,

*Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret  
 Quem? nisi mendosum & mendacem.*

Doctor.

He w  
 and in t  
 became  
 thencefo  
 ous life p  
 coln, and  
 Gardner,  
 wherefor  
 well anse  
 all men  
 him in Re  
 mon that  
 may be sa  
 was a Fun  
 both by  
 Mary. Be  
 was this.  
 Laudavi  
 feliciorum  
 tus est. Ar  
 high Pare  
 on, Her g  
 (praying  
 knees wer  
 rice and  
 Houses to



## Doctor John White.

He was born of a worshipfull house, and in the Diocess of *Winchester*, and became after Warden of *Winchester*, thence for his great learning, and virtuous life prefer'd to the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, and after upon the death of *Stephen Gardner*, made Bishop of *Winchester*; wherefore of him I may say, his fame did well answer his name, and so would all men say (how contrary soever to him in Religion, but for one black Sermon that he made; yet for the colour it may be said he kept *decorum*, because that was a Funerall Sermon of a great Queen both by birth and mariage, I mean *Q. Mary*. But the offence taken against him was this. His Text was out of *Eccles. 4.2.* *Laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes, & feliciorem utroq; judicavi qui nec dum natus est.* And speaking of *Queen Mary* her high Parentage, Her bountifull disposition, Her great gravity, Her rare devotion; (praying so much as he affirmed that her knees were hard with kneeling, Her Justice and Clemency in restoring Noble Houses to her own privat losse and hindrance.

(caught have

kurts

on joy

I will not  
should be  
ying ap-  
ore lesus  
gainst all  
es of Ho-mia terret  
acem.

Doctor

rance. And lastly her grievous yet patient death: He fell into such an unfeigned weeping, that for a long space he could not speak. Then recovering himself, he said she had left a Sister to succeed her, a Lady of great worth also whom they were now bound to obey; for saith he *melior est Canis vivus Leone mortuo*, & I hope so shall reign well and prosperously over us, but I must say still with my Text, *Laudavi mortuos magis quam viventes*; for certain that is, *Maria optimam partem elegit*: thus he, at which Queen Elizabeth taking just indignation, put him in prison, yet would proceed no further then to his deprivation, though some would have made that a more heinous matter. He was a man of austere life, and much more mortified to the World, than his Predecessor Gardiner, who was noted for ambitious, but yet to his Prince very obsequious. But if Doctor White had had a true propheticall spirit, he might have urged the second part of his Text. *Sed feliciorum utroque judicavi qui nec dum natus est*; for that may seem verified indeed in the Kings Majesty that now is, who was then unborn, and hath since so happily united these Kingdoms; yet least that

which

which  
others  
proceed  
say to  
add no  
ed by bo  
ved and

I into  
Cooper, b  
shop W  
on sure g  
have eith  
of my F  
but of the  
yeeres of  
at schoo  
hear little  
Court, I  
shop of  
talk, con  
Arch-bis  
your Gra  
Rack, but  
Manger, u  
place said  
But saith

which I would make in him a Prophecy, others will take in me for flattery ; I will proceed to the next, or rather I should say to another, for of the two next I need add nothing, my Authour having testified by both their Epitaphs, that they lived and died well.

Doctor *Thomas Cooper.*

I intend therefore to speak next of Dr. Cooper, because of Bishop *Herne*, and Bishop *Watson*, I cannot add any thing upon sure ground, for of the former times, I have either Books of stories, or relation of my Fathers that lived in those dayes; but of these that lived in the first twenty yeeres of the Queens Raige when I was at school, or at the University, I could hear little, yet at my first coming to the Court, I heard this pretty tale, that a Bishop of *Winchester* one day in pleasant talk, comparing his Revenue with the Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*, should say, your Graces will shoue better in the Rack, but mine will be found more in the Manger, upon which a Courtier of good place said, it might be so in *diebus illis* ; But saith he, the Rack stands so high in sight,



sight, that it is fit to keep it full, but that may be, since that time, some have with a *provideatur* swept some provender out of the Manger: and because this Metaphor comes from the Stable, I suspect it was meant by the Mr. of the Horse. To come then to Bishop *Cooper*, of him I can say much, and I should do him great wrong, if I should say nothing; for he was indeed a reverent man, very well learned, exceeding industrious, and which was in those dayes counted a great praise to him, and a chief cause of his preferment, he wrote that great Dictionary that yet bears his name, his Life in *Oxford* was very commendable, and in some sort Saint-like; for if it be Saint-like to live unreprouable, to bear a cross patiently, to forgive great injuries freely: this mans example is sampleless in this age.

He married a Wife in *Oxford*, for that speciall just cause (I had almost said onely cause) why Clergymen should marry, viz. for avoiding of sin. *Melius est enim nubere quam uri*, yet was that his very hard hap that she proved too light for his gravity by many grains, or rather many pounds. At the first he winkt at that with

a

a Socr  
taking  
ting cou  
mili ren  
sures pa  
Fras. A  
vita? vi  
Ecchos, b  
ther the v  
beasts, or  
fieth the  
escler:fo  
Vita. sub  
that vita  
ra whom  
mitted w  
more the  
blood to  
afflicted,  
varly, an  
times se  
him both  
to be nam  
Saint, lie  
unlike)  
Asmodeu  
and this  
now to f  
so (as a

a Socraticall and Philosophicall patience, taking, or rather mistaking the equivocating counsell of *Erasmus Ecchoe*. *Quid si mihi veniat usu quod his qui incidunt in uxores parum pudicas parumq; frugiferas? Feras.* At qui cum talibus morte durior est vita? *vita*; wherein I observe in the two *Ecchos*, how in the first *Feras* signifies either the verb, suffer, or that Noun, wild beasts, or shrews. In the latter, *vita* signifieth the Noun life, or the verb *shun* or *eschew*: so he (good man) construed *Feras*, *Vita*. suffer during life, and I should take that *vita Feras* shun shrews. But this *Fera* whom his *Feras* made *Feram*, committed wickedness even with greediness, more then was in power of flesh and blood to bear: wherewith being much afflicted, having warned his Brother privately, and born with him perhaps 70. times seven times. In the end taking him both in a place and fashion (not fit to be named) that would have angered a Saint, he drave him thence, (not much unlike) as *Tobias* drove away the spirit *Asmodeus*, for that was done with a Roste, and this with a spit. It was high time now to follow the Counsell. *Dic Ecclesie*, so (as all *Oxford* knows) her Paramor was

was bound from her in a bond of one hundred pound, but they should rather have been bolts of an hundred pound.

The whole University in reverence of the man and indignity of the matter, offered him to separate his wife from him by publique authority, and so to set him free, being the innocent party. But he would by no means agree thereto, alledging he knew his own infirmity, that he might not live unmarried; and to divorce and marry againe, he would not charge his conscience with so great a scandall.

After he was Bishop, mad *Martin*, or *Marprelate* wrote his book or rather Libell, which some (playing with *Martin* at his own weapon) answered pleasantly both in Ryme and Prose, as perhaps your Highnesse hath seen, or I wish you should see, for they are short and sharp. But this Bishop with authority and gravity confuted him soundly; whereupon *Martin Madcap*, (for I think his cap and head had like proportion of wit) replying, and anabaptized his bastard book by the name of *Work for the Cooper*; and had not the wisdom of the State prevented him, I think he and his favourers would have made

made v  
of Bilho  
report,  
time beo  
because I  
I cannot

This  
reverend  
decession  
own sake  
the year  
Eaton,  
Schoolm  
schoole  
their ex  
one) of  
care, as i  
me. He  
and goo  
very goo  
which S  
covetoul  
bably, t  
was one  
been in



made work for the Tinker. And so much of Bishop Cooper, though I could adde a report, that a great Lord dying in his time bequeathed him a great Legacy, but because I have not seen his last testament, I cannot precisely affirm it.

*William Wickham.*

This Bishop my Authour professeth to reverence for his names sake, and his predecessors sake; and I much more for his own sake, and his vertues sake. About the yeere 1570. he was Vice-provost of *Eaton*, and as the manner was, in the Schoolmasters absence would teach the schoole himselfe, and direct the boyes for their exercises (of which my selfe was one) of whom he shewed as fatherly a care, as if he had been a second Tutor to me. He was reputed there a very milde and good natured man, and esteemed a very good Preacher, and free from that which *St. Paul* calleth Idolatry, I mean covetousnesse; so that one may say probably, that as the first *William Wickham* was one of the richest Prelates that had been in *Winchester* a long time, and bestowed

stowed it well ; so this was one of the pooreſt, and endured it well. He preached before the Queen at a Parliament, I think the laſt time that ever he preached before her ; and indeed it was *Cygnea vox*, ſweeteſt, being neereſt his end, which if I could ſet down as he delivered, were well worth the remenbring. But the effect was this, that the Temporalities of Biſhopricks, and Lands of Colledges, and ſuch like, were from the beginning for the moſt part the graces, gifts, and Almes of Princes, her Maſteſties progenitors, that for ſome exceſſes and abuſes of ſome of them, they had been and lawfully might be ſome quite taken away, ſome altered, ſome diminifhed, and that accordingly they were now reduced to a good mediocrity ; for though there were ſome farre greater Biſhopricks in *France*, *Spaine*, and *Germany*, yet there were ſome alſo leſſe and meaner even in *Italy*. But yet he moſt humbly beſought her Maſteſty to make ſtay of them at leaſt in this mediocrity ; for if they ſhould decay ſo faſt in thirty yeeres to come, as they had for thirty yeeres paſt, there would hardly be a Cathedrall Church found in good re-  
paire within *England* ; which inconveni-  
ence

ence (the Cl  
would h  
to laugh  
ſpake ze  
to it gra  
was ſup  
they bot  
much o

It was  
Servitor  
whom  
turn, o  
ſtow a l  
out, wo  
enough  
none ſuc  
the Prov  
is allowe  
meat, his  
his appar  
hoſe, at t  
per annu  
know no  
having

ence ( he said ) would soon spread from the Clergy to the Temporalty, that would have cause with *Hippocrates* Twins to laugh and weep together. This, as he spake zealously, so the Queen gave eare to it graciously, and some good effect was supposed to follow it, for which they both now feel their reward; and thus much of *Wickham*.

*William Day.*

It was said that a pleasant Courtier and Servitor of King *Henry* the eighth, to whom the King had promised some good turn, came and prayed the King to bestow a Living on him, that he had found out, worth 100 li. by the yeere more then enough; why, saith the King, we have none such in *England*: yes Sir, said his man, the *Provostship* of *Eaton*; for (said he) he is allowed his diet, his lodging, his horse-meat, his servants wages, his riding charge, his apparrell, even to the points of his hose, at the Colledge charge; and 100 li. *per annum* besides. How true this is, I know not, but this I know, that Mr. *Day* having both this and the Deanry of *Windfor*



*Windsor* was perswaded to leave them both, to succeed him (that had been once his Vice-provost of *Eaton*) in the Church of *Winchester*. He was a man of a good nature, affable and courteous, and at his table, and in other conversation pleasant, yet alwaies sufficiently containing his gravity. When he was first Deane of *Windsor*, there was a singing man in the Quire, one *Woolner*, a pleasant fellow, but famous for his eating, rather than his singing; and for the swallow of his throat, then for the sweetnesse of his note. Master *Deane* sent a man to him to reprove him for not singing with his fellows; the Messenger thought all were worshipfull at least that did then weare white Surplices, and told him Mr. Deane would pray his worship to sing; thank Mr. Dean (quoth *Woolner*) and tell him, I am as merry as they that sing; which answer, though it would have offended some man, yet hearing him to be such as I have described, he was soon pacified. He brake his leg with a fall from a horse, that started under him; whereupon some waggish schollers, of which my selfe was in the *quorum*, would say it was a just punishment, because the horse was given him by

by a Gentleman, which  
ton, which  
been a kind  
say, Cum e  
vulus. He  
familiar fa  
the word,  
to feed 3  
sometime  
others, th  
ditory wi  
dangerous  
suppose t  
admired,  
times mo  
was a go  
and easie  
lesson of  
Sermons o  
I heare hi  
cerning p  
praying to  
to beg his  
our own  
pray to G  
never goe  
man pray  
Plow stand  
then peop

by a Gentleman to place his sonne in *Eaton*, which at that time was thought had been a kind of sacrilege, but I may also say, *Cum eram parvulus sapiebam ut parvulus*. He had in those daies a good and familiar fashion of preaching not mincing the word, as some doe, with three words to feed 3000 people, that goe away all sometimes as empty as they came; nor as others, that are *Nodosi* drawing their auditory with them into deep questions and dangerous passages; that howsoever they suppose they come of themselves much admired, they leave their auditors many times more then halfe mired; but this was a good plain fashion, apt to edifie, and easie to remember; I will repeat one lesson of many, that I remember out of Sermons of his, which I can imagine yet I heare him pronouncing, and it was concerning prayer: It is not (saith he) a praying to God, but a tempting of God, to beg his blessings, without doing also our own endeavours; shall a scholler pray to God to make him learned, and never goe to his book? shall a husbandman pray for a good harvest, and let his Plow stand still: the Pagans, and the heathen people would laugh at such devotion.

tion. In their fabulous Legion they have a tale of *Hercules*, whom for his strength they counted a God; how a Carter (forsooth had overthrown his Cart, and fate in the way crying, help *Hercules*, help *Hercules*; at last *Hercules*, or one in his likenesse came to him, and swadled him thriftily with a good cudgell, and said, thou varay lazie felly fellow (so he used to pronounce) callest thou to me for help, & dost nothing thy selfe; arise, set to thy shoulder & heave thy part, and then pray to me to help thee, and I will doe the rest. And thus much of our good old Provost, who being made a Bishop, & of a Register of the Garter becoming now Prelate of the Garter, enjoying this dignity a very short time, turned his day into night, though no night can oppresse them that die in the Lord. By the way, I think this worthy the noting, that whereas in *Anno Dom. 1486.* being the first of King *Henry the seventh*, it was found that three Bishops successively had held this Bishoprick six score yeeres save one, namely, *Wickham*, *Beauford*, and *Wainfleet*. Now in *Queen Elizabeths* raigne, there had been seven Bishops in forty yeeres, five in seventeen yeeres, and three in four yeeres.

Doctor

My Au  
lution of  
living, or  
my purpo  
as farre  
me, both  
comming  
of *Winch*  
book but  
him his o  
should sp  
need ma  
Highnes  
I noted b  
of his ran  
lature in  
meerly by  
should ris  
suspiciome  
the spot,  
tion. He  
schooles;  
ledge him  
it to other  
schoole t



Doctor Thomas Bilson.

My Author, following his own resolution of forbearing to speak of men now living, or but lately dead; and I holding my purpose to speak frankly and truly, as farre as my understanding will serve me, both of dead and living; I am now comming to speak of the present Bishop of Winchester, of whom I finde in this book but foure lines; and if I should give him his due in proportion to the rest, I should spend foure leaves. Not that I need make him better known to your Highnesse, being (as on just occasion, as I noted before) one of the most eminent of his ranck, and a man that carried prelature in his very aspect. His rising was meerly by his learning, as true Prelates should rise. *Sint non modo labe mali sed suspicione errantis*, not onely free from the spot, but from the speech of corruption. Hee ascended by all degrees of schooles; first, wherein to win knowledge himselfe, next whereby to impart it to others, having sometime taught the schoole that doth justly boast of the name

name of *W*inchester, where, if I mistake not, he succeeded the excellent scholler and schoolmaster Doctor *Johnson*, that wrote that forecited Poem of *V*Vickham; and having praised all his predecessors in pretty Disticks, he wrote this at the last in modesty of himselfe.

(male nolo)

*Ultimus hic ego sum, sed quam bene quam  
Dicere, de me qui judicet alter erit.*

And accordingly his successor gave this judgement,

*Ultimus es ratione loci, re primus Johnson,  
Sed quis qui de te judicet aptus erit.  
Tam bene quam nullus qui te præcesserit ante  
Tam male posteritas ut tua pejus agat.*

Wherein Mr. *Johnson* became truly fortunate, according to the saying, *Laudari a laudato viro, laus est maxima.* Him fame doth raise, whose praiser merits praise.

From Schoolmaster of *W*inchester, he became Warden, and having been infinitely studious and industrious in Poetry, in Philosophy, in Physick; and lastly, (which his genius chiefly call'd him to)  
in

in Divinity,  
skill in Lan  
Fathers, fo  
his readings  
longer a fo  
chiefe, in  
first made B  
of Winchester  
of mutinous  
undertook  
fortresses of  
Articles of  
aware they  
rupted, a W  
a battlem  
white an  
been fir  
in print,  
Hell. Th  
faithfull se  
but many  
terprize,  
rather pub  
some cowa  
made a mo  
thereof ra  
to be peri  
Campion  
Bishop of C

in Divinity, he became so compleat, for skill in Languages, for readinesse in the Fathers, for judgement to make use of his readings, as he was found to be no longer a souldier, but a Commander in chiefe, in our spirituall warfare, being first made Bishop of *Worcester*, and after of *Winchester*. In the mean season a crew of mutinous souldiers (a forlorne hope) undertook to surprize one of the twelve fortresses of our faith, I mean one of twelve Articles of the Creed, and ere men were aware they had entred by a Postern corrupted, a Watchman or two thrown down a battlement and set up their Colours of white and black (black and blew had been fitter for them) publishing a book in print, that Christ descended not into Hell. The alarum was taken by many faithfull servitors of the Militant Church, but many were not found fit for this enterprize, for that was whispered, (nay rather publisht in the enemies Camp, that some cowardly souldiers of our side had made a motion to have this Fort, or part thereof rased, because there was thought to be perill in defending of it; for so *Campion* writes confidently, that *Cheyney* Bishop of *Gloucester* had affirmed to him,

E

how

I mistake  
at scholler  
son, that  
*Vickham*;  
cessors in  
he last in

male nolo  
bene quam  
erit.

ffor gave

Johnson,  
us erit.  
cesserit ante  
ejus agat.

ame truly  
ne saying,  
est maxima.  
praiser me-

inchester, he  
g been infi-  
s in Poetry,  
and lastly,  
'd him to)  
in



how it had been moved in a Convocation at London, *Quemadmodum sine tumultu penitus eximatur de symbolo*; how without many words it might be taken out of the Creed wholly. But I leave *Erasmus* eccho to answer it, oly. True it is, there was a hot shot one Mr. *Broughton*, no Cannonere, for he loves no Cannons, but that could skill of such fireworks, as might seem to put out hell fire; this hot braine having with a Petard or two broken open some old dore, tooke upou him with like Powder out of some Basilisk (as I think) to shoot *Hades* quite beyond Sunne and Moon; such a Powder-work against all Divinity and Philosophy, as was never heard of, alwaies excepting the powder-treason. Then this learned Bishop, like a worthy leader (that I proceed in this metaphor) with a resolute Troop, not of loose shot, but *gravis armaturæ*, arm'd to proove out of Christs armorie, the old and new Testament, Fathers, Doctors, Schoolmen, Linguists, encounters these Lanzbezzadoes, casts down their Colours, repairs up the ruines, beautifies the battlements, rams up the mynes, and makes such ravelings, and counter-scarfes about this Fort, that now none of the Twelve  
may

may see  
Ingenere  
of this  
teach the  
to scape  
Yet in th  
happened  
membred  
of the di  
Pauls C  
Creed;  
irrefragal  
for the D  
neath in d  
scended i  
to be tru  
and wi  
would b  
causeless  
some on  
dibly po  
tude, but  
there, t  
Church w  
whereby f  
onely dist  
tion, but d  
vest, wi  
into evid

may seem more impregnable. Their great  
 Inginere, before mentioned, upon griefe  
 of this repulse, is gone (as I heare) to  
 teach the Jewes Hebrew; God send him  
 to scape *Hades* at the end of his journey.  
 Yet in the heat of these skirmishes there  
 happened an accident worthy to be re-  
 membered, and I think by the very devise  
 of the divell. This Bishop preaching at  
*Pauls Crosse*, upon this Article of the  
 Creed; and there proving by authority  
 irrefragable, that hell is a place prepared  
 for the Divel and his angels; that it is be-  
 neath in *corde terre*, and that Christ de-  
 scended into it. Satan, that knew all this  
 to be true, and was sorry to remember it,  
 and wisht that none of the Auditory  
 would believe it, raised a sudden and  
 causelesse feare, by the fraud or folly of  
 some one auditor. This feare so incre-  
 dibly possesse not onely the whole multi-  
 tude, but the Lord Major and other Lords  
 there, that they verily believed *Pauls*  
*Church* was at that instant falling down,  
 whereby such a tumult was raised, as not  
 onely disturbed their devotion and atten-  
 tion, but did indeed put some of the gra-  
 vest, wisest and noblest of that assembly  
 into evident hazard of their lives, as I

have heard of some of their own mouthes. The Bishop not so dismayed himselfe, sympathizing in pittie, rather then feare of their causelesse dismay, after the tumult was a little pacified, finished his Sermon; upon which accident, some favourers of that opinion make themselves merry with this story, that at least that which they could not confute they might seem to contemn.

---

## OF EELY.

*Doctor Martin Heaton.*

**O**F *Eely* I have not much to say, yet in a little I may be thought by some to say too much; which I will adventure, rather then your Highnesse shall blame me for saying nothing. I was among others at Bishop Cox his funerall, being then either Batcheler, or a very young Master of Arts; but some yeeres after we thought it would have proved the Funerall of the Bishoprick, as well as of the Bishop. Something there was that had distasted the Queen concerning Bishop Cox, in his life time; either his much reti-  
red-

rednesse,  
he was fa  
feeding  
son; all w  
suggested  
time, and  
our opin  
held his  
Poet th  
him Ma  
scholler  
mong h  
written

*Vix Cap  
Qui*

which  
he answ  
thi;

*Te mag  
Quar*

As fo  
had no  
nument  
this Au  
his goo  
capisti  
But t



rednesse, or small hospitality, or the spoyl  
he was said to make of woods and Parks,  
feeding his family with powdred veni-  
son; all which, I know not how truly, was  
suggested to her against him, in his life  
time, and remembred after his death. For  
our opinion of him in *Cambridge*, we  
held him a good scholler, and a better  
Poet then Doctor *Haddon*, who call'd  
him Master; whether as having been his  
scholler or servant I know not; but a-  
mong his Poems, is extant a Distick  
written to B. Cox.

*Vix Caput attollens e lecto scribere carmen  
Qui velit is voluit, scribere plura, vale.*

which Verse being but even a sick Verse,  
he answered *ex tempore*, as they tell, with  
this,

*Te magis optarem saluum sine carmine fili,  
Quam sine te salvo carmina multa. Vale.*

As for his Church of *Eely*, it seemed he  
had no great love there, to have his mo-  
nument defaced within twenty yeeres (as  
this Authour writes) so as remembring  
his good beginning, one may say of him,  
*cœpisti melius quam desinis.*

But to let him rest, I must confesse that

it was held for one of the blemishes of *Queen Elizabeths* Virgin raigne. First, to keep this Sea of *Eely* vacant so long after *Bishop Coxes* death, and after to take away so large a portion from it, as is generally spoken; yet that I may both speak my conscience, and shew my charity as well to my deceased Sovereigne, as to the reverend Bishop yet living, I will say this: First, I could wish it had not been so, and that the occasion of such a scandall between the Crown and Miter had been taken away. Secondly, I doe say for the *Queen*, she did no new thing; and it is held a principle of State, that whatsoever there is a president for, is lawfull for a Prince. I consider further, that *Eely* was a Bishoprick of none of the first erections, but many yeeres after the conquest; so as *England* stood christned without a Bishoprick of *Eely* from *Augustine* the Monk above five hundred yeeres. It was a place also that the Crown had been jealous of for the strength of it, having sometime held out the Conquerour, as our writers affirm; and King *Henry* the third, a wise and fortunate Prince, said, it was not fit for a Cloyster man, and of late yeeres *Mooreton* undertook to hold it

it against  
second.  
was vacant  
of may be  
charitably  
then before  
sed King  
some Sch  
lesse sca  
genet to  
for seven  
the Sea b  
and for  
like man  
thirds tim  
Conquer  
the eigh  
in comm  
ting the  
force a  
law fir  
all the  
so wel  
Heaton  
take it  
and as  
but ha  
was,  
may

it against *Richard* the third, for *Henry* the second. Adde hereunto, that though it was vacant in name, yet the profits thereof may seem to have been perhaps more charitably and honourably imployed then before, to relieve the poore distressed King of *Portugall*, who was call'd by some Schollers Bishop of *Eely*, which is lesse scandalous then for *Jeffrey Plantagenet* to hold the Bishoprick of *Lincoln* for seven yeeres, without consecration, the Sea being kept voyd seventeen yeeres; and for *Ethelmare* to hold *Winchester* in like manner nine yeeres in *Henry* the thirds time; to omit how *Stygand* in the Conquerours time, and *Woolsey* in *Henry* the eighth his time, both held *Winchester* in *commendam*. As for changing or abating the possessions of it, the laws then in force allowed it ( though a most godly law since restrained the like ) and I would all the Bishopricks in *England* were but so well left. Now to come to Doctor *Heaton*, he was compelled in a sort so to take it ( for *potentes cum rogant jubent* ) and as long as there was not *quid dabis*, but *hec auferam*, the more publique it was, and by authority then lawfull he may be thought the more free from



blame. But were *Eely* as good as ever it was, that could not finde the mouthes bread that finde fault with his taking it in that order.

Before his Majesties comming to *Oxford*, I was in *Oxford* Library, and some of good quality of both the Universities; and one of their chiefe Doctors said merrily to a *Cambridge* man, that *Oxford* had formerly had a good Library, till such time (said he) as a *Cambridge* man became our Chancellour, and so cancell'd or catalog'd and scattered our Books (he meant Bishop Cox in King *Edwards* time) as from that time to this we could never recover them. The other straight replied, then are you even with us, for one of your *Oxford* men hath seal'd so many good deeds of our good Bishoprick in *Cambridgeshire*, that till they be cancel'd, it will never be so good as it should be. By his christen name also many take occasion to allude to this matter, which whether for brevity sake he writ *Mar* or *Mart*, or at full length *Martin*, alwaies by adding *Eely* unto it, it sounds to the like sence, that either he did *Marr* it, or *Mart* it, or *Martin* it. But he is too wise to be troubled with these.

*Sapi-*

*Sapie*  
any far  
felt. An  
parts be  
our to  
nesse ca  
before  
him,  
lean S  
larded  
so mu  
*Eely.*

Of

F

Dio  
it ha  
mov  
*Wick*  
*White*  
that o  
name  
gine  
the E

*Sapientis est nil præstare præter culpam.* If any fare the worse for this now, it is himself. And as for his learning, and other good parts belonging to a Bishop, he is inferior to few of his ranke, as your Highnesse can tell, that have heard him preach before the Kings Majesty, who said of him, that fat men were wont to make lean Sermons; but his were not leane, but larded with much good learning. And so much of the Bishoprick and Bishop of Eely.

---

OF LINCOLN.  
Of Doctor Chaterton now living.

FOLLOWING my Authors method; I am next to speak of *Lincoln*, a very large Diocese, yet not so great a Bishoprick as it hath been, which I suspect by the oft removes from it, as *Bullingham*, *Cooper* and *Wickham* in *Queen Elizabeths* time; and *White* in *Queen Maries* time. I note also, that one of these removed to *Worcester*, namely *Bullingham*, of which I can imagine no reason, except the largenesse of the Diocese make it more painfull, as

indeed it would, if the decree made in a Synod held by Saint *Cuthbert* in *England* were duely observed. Of which the third, as *Mr. Fox* hath it is, that every Bishop once every yeere should goe over all the parishes of his Diocesse; with which Decree by what authority men dispence, I know not, but sure few doe keep it.

This Doctor *William Chaterton*, now Bishop of *Lincoln*, and before of *Chester*, I may remember in *Cambridge* a learned and grave Doctor; though for his gravity hee could lay it aside when pleased him, even in the Pulpit, it will not be forgotten in *Cambridge* while he is remembered, how preaching one day, in his younger yeers, a wedding Sermon (which indeed should be festivall) as the Marchant Royall was at my Lord *Hays* marriage (with which being now in print many a good husband doth endeavour to edifie his wife.) I say, *Mr. Chatterton* is reported to have made this pretty comparison, and to have given this friendly caveat: That the choice of a wife was full of hazzard, not unlike as if one in a barrell full of Serpents should grope for one Fish; if (saith he) he scape harm of the snakes, and light on a fish, he may be  
thought

thou  
for p  
How  
and I  
compa  
mong  
that h  
stere f  
verm  
tempe  
tesic.  
was a  
Darby  
of Hen  
gos wh  
questi  
not f  
told  
nand  
ving  
his f  
vertu  
man  
altoge  
Apoff  
you C  
onely  
vertue  
Goun



thought fortunate, yet let him not boast, for perhaps it may be but an Eele, &c. Howbeit he married afterwards himself, and I doubt not sped better then his comparifon. He was well beloved among the schollers, and the rather for that he did not affect any foure and austere fashion, either in teaching or government, as some use to doe; but well tempered both with courage and courtesie. Being made Bishop of *Chester*, he was a very great friend to the house of *Darby*. Preaching the funerall Sermon of *Henry Earle of Darby*, for some passages whereof he was like to be call'd in question, though perhaps himselfe knew not so much; I was present when one told a great Lord that loved not *Ferdinando* the last Earle, how this Bishop having first magnified the dead Earle for his fidelity, justice, wisdom, and such vertues, as made him the best beloved man of his ranke (which praise was not altogether undeserved) he after used this Apostrophe to the Earle present; And you (saith he) noble Earle, that not onely inherit, but exceed your fathers vertues, learn to keepe the love of your Countrey, as your father did; you give,

saith,

faith he, in your Arms, Three Legs; know you what they signifie? I tell you, they signifie three shires, *Ckeshire*, *Darbishire*, and *Lancashire*; stand you fast on these three legs, and you shall need feare none of their armes. At which this Earle a little moved, said in some heat, not without an oath: This Priest, I believe, hopes one day to make him three Courtfies. But the two Earles I trust are friends now, both being since departed this world, (though neither as I could wish them) the one dying of a *Yex*, the other of an *Axe*. The Bishop was removed to *Lincoln*, where he now remains in very good state, having one onely daughter married to a Knight of good worship, though now they living asunder, he may be thought to have had no great comfort of that matrimony, yet to her daughter he means to leave a great patrimony; so as one might not unfitly apply that Epigram written of Pope *Paulus* and his daughter to this Bishop and his grandchild.

*Cum sit filia Paule, cum tibi aurum,  
Quantum Pontifices habere raros.  
Vidit Roma prius patrem non possum,  
Sanctum discere id sed possum beatum.*

Which

Which  
not  
Thou  
and  
The da  
make

But  
that I  
shoul  
glad i  
give  
which  
perfect

O  
other  
from  
time  
after

Which I thus translated, when I thought  
not thus to apply it.

*Thou hast a daughter Paulus, I am told,  
and for this daughter store thou hast of gold.  
The daughter thou didst get, the gold didst ga  
make thee no holy, but a happy father. (ther*

But if the Bishop should fortune to hear  
that I apply this verse so saucily, and  
should be offended with it, I would be  
glad in full satisfaction of this wrong, to  
give him my sonne for his daughter,  
which is a manifest token that I am in  
perfect charity with him.

---

OF COVENTRY, and  
LICHFIELD.

Doctor William Overton,  
now living..

**O**F this Bishoprick may be observed,  
that which hapned (I think) to no  
other in all Queen Elizabeths raigne, that  
from the first yeere of her entrance (what  
time she made them all new) she never  
after gave this Bishoprick, but once, and  
that



that was to Doctor *William Overton*, the one and twentieth yeer of her reigne, he being then of good yeeres; so as one may probably conjecture, that he honoured his parents well, because he had the blessing promised to such, viz. that his daies have been long in the Land. I can make no speciall relation concerning him, but the generall speech as I have heard travelling through the Countrey, which is not to be contemned; for, *Vox populi, vox dei est*. Two speciall things are commended in him, which very few few Bishops are praised for in this age: One, that he keepeth good hospitality for the poore; the other, that he keepeth his house in good reparation. Both which I have seldome heard a married Bishop commended for; and I will be bold to adde this further, that if they would doe both those, I think no man would take exceptions either for their marriage or bigamy. The Churches also are very well kept; and for those of *Coventry*, they are (of Parish Churches) the fairest I have seen, though (as I partly noted before) they have had sometimes another kind of superintendency, for the Bishops keepe most at *Lichfield*.

The

The  
almost  
ancient  
low w  
for av  
left on  
breth  
the inf  
and co  
Fur  
Bishop  
Parks  
Prince  
time o  
altere  
being  
the D

O  
things  
ever li  
usum  
land;

The pavement of *Coventry Church* is almost all Tombstones, and some very ancient; but there came in a zealous fellow with a counterfeit commission, that for avoyding of superstition, hath not left one penny-worth, nor one penny-bredth of brasse upon the Tombes, of all the inscriptions, which had been many, and costly.

Further I note this, that whereas in Bishop *Langtons* time there were many Parks belonging to the Sea, in which the Prince committed some disorder in the time of *Edward* the first, now it is much altered, for he hath not past one, the rest being perhaps turned to pastures, and the Deere into tamer beasts.

---

## OF SALISBURY.

### Bishop Jewell.

OF how great antiquity this Bishoprick had been in former times, two things doe especially declare. One, that ever since the conquest *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum* was received over all *England*; another, that the Clergy of *Salisbury*

bury were able of their owne charge to erect such a goodly Church, and stone-steeple, as that is which now stands, which at this day a subsidy were scarce able to performe.

To omit how *Sherborn* Castle, and the *Devizes* were both built by one Bishop of *Salisbury*, and in this State that continued till the year 1539. what time Doctor *Capon* was translated from *Bangor* thither, a man for learning and wit worthy to be of *Apollos* crew; but for his spoile and havock he is said to have made of the Church-land, more worthy to be of *Apollions* crew, for he is noted to be one of the first that made a *Capon* of his Bishoprick, and so guelded it, that it will never be able to build either Church or Castle again. The place being in this sort much impoverished, Bishop *Jewel* was preferr'd unto it the first yeere of Queen *Elizabeth*, a Jewel indeed, as in name, *Re gemma fuit, nomine gemma fuit*. He, though he could not maintaine the Port his predecessors did, finding his houses decayed, and Lands all leas'd out, yet kept very good hospitality, and gave himselfe withall much to writing books, of which divers are extant, and in many

mens

mens h  
of Eng  
Hardin  
all in E  
even un  
William  
pattern  
Church  
tings are  
Church  
any con  
at this d  
to be fo  
Resolut  
commen  
comme  
that is  
age of  
would  
Christ  
re, t ca  
regard  
and esp  
books  
some se  
Church  
by Bish  
perhaps  
rat, to



mens hands, viz. *His Apology of the Church of England*; *His challenge*, answered by *Harding*; *His Reply to the said Answer*; all in English, and all in such estimation, even untill this day, that as *St. Osmond* in *William the Conquerours* time, gave the pattern for form of service to all the Churches of *England*, so *Mr. Jewels* writings are a kind of rule to all the reformed Churches of *England*, and hardly is there any controversie of importance handled at this day, of which in his works is not to be found some learned and probable Resolution. One thing I will specially commend him for, though I shall not be commended for it my selfe of some, and that is, whereas he defended the marriage of Priests, no man better; yet he would never marry himselfe, saying, *Christ did not counsell in vaine, Qui potest capere, capiat*. He had a very reverent regard of the ancient fathers writings, and especially *St. Augustine*, out of which books he found many authorities against some superstitions crept into the Roman Church. Why he had such a mind to lie by Bishop *Wyvill*, I cannot guesse, except perhaps of his name he had taken a Caurat, to keep himselfe without a wife. For the

the whole course of his life from his childhood, of his towardlineffe from the beginning, and how he was urged to subscribe in *Queen Maries* time, and did so, being required to write his name, saying, they should see he could write; (which shewed it was not *ex animo*) Doctor *Humphrey* hath written a severall Treatise.

**Doctor *John Coldwell*, Doctor  
of Physick.**

Though Doctor *Guest* succeeded Bishop *Jewell* and my Author makes him a good writer, yet he shall not be my guest in this discourse, having nothing to entertaine him with, or rather your Highnesse with in reading of him. But how his successor Doctor *Coldwell* of a Physician became a Bishop I have heard by more then a good many (as they say) and I will briefly handle it, and as tenderly as I can bearing my self equall between the living and the dead. I touched before how this Church had surfeited of a Capon, which being heavy in her stomacke, it may be thought she had some need of

a Phys  
good C  
of a Pl  
bloud a  
Physick  
harm. N  
ption to  
veine, al  
very life  
don my  
have late  
ni) I pro  
deface t  
from any  
tunes of  
particul  
hurt me  
of hath  
manife  
thē I  
to spee  
the Sp  
gotten  
nage, h  
your w  
that w  
make t  
purcha  
bestow

a Phyſician. But this man proved no good Church Phyſician; had ſhe been ſick of a Pluriſey, too much abounding with bloud as in ages paſt, then ſuch bleeding Phyſick perhaps might have done it no harm. Now inclining rather to a conſumption to let that bleed afreſh at ſo large a veine, almoſt was enough to draw out the very life bloud (your Highneſſe will pardon my Phyſick metaphors, becauſe I have lately look't over my *Schola Salerni*) I proteſt I am free from any deſire to deface the dead undeſervedly, and as farre from any fancy to inſult on the miſfortunes of the Living uncivilly, and in my particular the dead man I ſpeake of never hurt me, and the Living man I ſhal ſpeake of hath done me ſome kindneſſe; yet the manifeſt judgements of God on both of the I may not paſs over with ſilence. And to ſpeak firſt of the Knight who carried the *Spolia opima* of this Biſhoprick, having gotten *Sherborne* Caſtle, Park and Parſonage, he was in thoſe dayes in ſo great favour with the Queen, as I may boldly ſay, that with leſſe ſuit then he was faine to make to her e're he could perfect this his purchaſe, and with leſſe money then he beſtowed ſince in *Sherborne* in building  
and



and buying out Leases and in drawing the River through rocks into his garden he might have very justly and without offence of the Church or State have compassed a much better Purchase.

Also that I have beene truly informed he had a presage before he first attempted it, that did foreshew it would turne to his ruine, and might have kept him from meddling with it (*Si mens non leva fuisset*) for as he was riding post betweene *Plymouth* and the Court, as many times he did upon no small imployments, this Castle being right in the way, he cast such an eye upon it as *Ahab* did upon *Naboths* Vineyard and once above the rest being talking of it, of the comodiousnesse of the place, of the strength of the seat, and how easily it might be got from the Bishoprick, suddenly over and over came his horse, that his very face, which was then thought a very good face, plowed up the earth where he fell. This fall was ominous I make no question, as the like was observed in the Lord *Hastings*, and before him in others, and himselfe was apt enough to construe it so; but his brother *Adrian* would needs have him interpret that not as a Courtier but as a Conquerour, that it per-

presaged  
according  
he got the  
and cost,  
his heires  
that came  
became  
bile of t  
and pea  
offendo  
rage wa  
cannot  
despaire  
have wil  
would b  
be so w  
say, Di  
ing and  
yet also  
St. Aug  
amend  
Gods se  
correcti  
hapned  
ned to d  
the hear  
full min  
save his  
faithful

prefaged the quiet possession of it. And accordingly for the present that fell out, he got that with much labour and travell and cost, and envy, and obloquy to him & his heires *Habendu et tenendum* but e're that came fully to *gaudendum*; see what became of him. In the publick joy and jubile of the whole Realme, when favour and peace and pardon was offer'd even to offenders, he that in wit, in wealth, in courage was inferiour to few, fell suddenly I cannot tell how into such a downfall of despaire, as his greatest enemy would not have wished him so much harme, as he would have done himselfe. Can any man be so wilfully blind, as not to see and to say, *Dignus Dei est hic*, that it is Gods doing and his judgement which appeares? yet also more plaine by the sequel, for by St. *Augustines* rule, when adversity breeds amendment, then that is a signe it is of Gods sending, who would not have our correction turne to our confusion: so hapned it to this Knight being condemned to dye, yet God in whose hand is the heart of the King put into his mercifull minde against mans expectation to save his life; and since by the suite of his faithfull wife both to preserve his estate and

and to ease his restraint in such sort as many that are at liberty, tast not greater comforts then he doth in prison, being not barr'd of those companions (I meane bookes) that he may and perhaps doth take more true comfort of then ever he tooke of his courtly companions in his chiefeft bravery. Neither is he without hope, that upon his true repentance, God may yet further adde to incline his Majesty (e're seven times goe over his head) to a full liberty. Now to returne to the Bishop that was the second party delinquent in this *Petilarcy*, or rather plaine sacriledge, what was his purpose, to make himselfe rich by making his ~~Sar~~ poore? Attain'd he his purpose herein? nothing lesse: no Bishop of *Sarum* since the Conquest dyed so notorious a Beggar as this, his friends glad to bury him suddenly and secretly. *Sine Lux, sine Crux, sine Clinco*, as the old by word is, being for hast be-like clapt into Bishop *Wyvills* grave, that even at the Resurrection, he may be ready to accuse him and say, I recovered *Sherborne* from a King, when that had beene wrongfully detained two hundred years, and thou didst betray it to a Knight, after that had been quietly possesst

fest oth  
might i  
borne ma  
Bilhopri  
dromanti  
your gra  
was mad  
that, as  
wash't a  
Bilhop  
buried  
into a c  
with the

This  
to a M  
then en  
made a  
lain, be  
house, a  
Lady E  
ported th  
many of  
God-for  
were the  
not, but



felt other two hundred yeares. Some might imagine this a presage that *Sherborne* may one day revert againe to the Bishoprick. But there is a signe in *Hydromanti* against it. For in digging your grave (notwithstanding all the hast was made) so great a spring brake into that, as fill'd that all with water, & quite wash't away the presage, so as that dead Bishop was drowned before he could be buried, and according to his name laid into a cold well before he was covered with the cold earth.

### Doctor Henry Cotton.

This Bishoprick being now reduced to a Mediocrity more worthy of pittie then envy, her Majesty (as I have heard) made a speciall choyce of this her Chaplain, being a gentleman of a worshipfull house, and her God-sonne when she was Lady *Elizabeth*, whereupon it is reported that she said, that she had blest many of her God-sonnes but now this God-sonne should bleffe her; whether she were the better for his blessing I know not, but I am sure he was the better for hers.

hers. The common voyce was Sir *Walter Raleigh*, got the best blessing of him (though as I said before) I rather count it a curse to have his estate in *Sherborn* to be confirmed that before was questionable. But it was his wisest way rather then to have a potent enemy and a tedious suite. He married very young; for I was told some yeares since, he had nineteene children by one woman, which is no ordinary blessing, and most of them sonnes. A man that had three sonnes or more among the Ancient Romans enjoyed thereby no smal priviledges, though the later Romans make it not a merit in a Bishop: His wives name was *Patience*, the name of which I have heard in few wives, the quality in none. He hath one sonne blind (I know not if by birth, or accident) but though his eyes be blind, he hath an understanding so illuminate, as he is like to prove the best scholler of all his brethren. One especiall commendation I may not omit, how by this good Bishops means, and by the assistance of the learned Deane of *Sarum* Doctor *Gourden*, a seminary called Mr. *Carpenter*, a good schollar and in degree a Batchelour of Divinity, was converted and testified his

his owne  
mon upon  
as it were  
three Scale  
quity, Un  
the Scales  
plainly, th  
universality  
their Con  
be said  
said) wi  
ness god-

Of the  
W

Concern  
Of ma  
ness with  
as I study  
then how to  
gunne at B  
much the v  
not let him  
and because  
Towns hat

his owne conversion publickly in a Sermon upon this Text, *Acts 9. 18.* *There fell as it were Scales from his eyes, saying that three Scales hath bleared his sight, viz. Antiquity, Universality, and Consent,* but now the Scales being fallen away, he saw plainly, their *Antiquity Novelty*, their *Universality a Babylonicall Tyranny*, and their *Consent a Conspiracy*. And thus much be said of my god-brother, and (be it said) without presumption your Highnesse god-brother, Doctor Henry Cotton.

---

Of the Bishops of BATH and  
WELLS, and first of  
Dr. Oliver King.

Concerning *Bath* I have such plenty of matter to entertaine your Highnesse with (I meane variety of discourse) as I study rather how to abbreviate it, then how to amplifie it: I should have begunne at Bishop *Barlow*, but I respect so much the very name of *King*, as I could not let him passe without some homage; and because the chiefe *Bath* of which the Towne hath the name is called the Kings

F

*Bath,*



*Bath*, I shall add somewhat also, either omitted, or but sleightly touched in the Precedent booke by mine Author, but somewhat more largely handled in the Latin Treatise mentioned by him page 307. in the life of *Stillington* out of which I will cite a passage or two as occasion shall serve.

First therefore for the City of *Bath*, to omit all the Antiquities noted by Mr. *Camden* and other good Authors, as also seen by my selfe, I observe this, that amongst all our old Traditions and Legends thereof, that seemeth as it were purposely left in suspence and not yet fully determined, whether the Crowne or the Miter have more claime to the vertue that all men see and say to be in these waters. Some affirme that King *Bladud* a learned King, brought up at *Athens* long before Christs time, either by his cunning in Magick did frame it, or rather by his searck did finde it, or at least with his cost did first found it: others believe that King *Arthurs* Uncle *St. David* a Bishop of *Wales*, that lived longer with Leekes then we doe now with Larkes and Quailes, by his Prayer procured this vertue to these Springs, but this is manifest by

by most cred  
of *Merin* b  
where before  
and *H*  
the Presidents  
tery built by  
the *Danes* be  
the yeare 90  
*Elpeagus* a B  
continued in  
of holy and  
the Title of  
lala, a French  
by profession  
which was  
the vertue  
they wroug  
before by th  
chester, that  
*John de Vill*  
tibus, more  
cal'd *Wells*, b  
*Rufus* and t  
finding that  
had bene la  
new built b  
was the first  
Then wa  
yeare 1132

by most credible Histories, that *Offa* King of *Mercia* built a goodly Abby there, where before had been a Temple of *Minerva* and *Hercules*, whom they feined to be Presidents of hot Bathes. This Monastery built by *Offa* 775 was destroyed by the *Danes* being then no Christians about the yeare 900. Then it was reedified by *Elphegus* a Bishop of *Canterbury* 1010. and continued in great estimation for a place of holy and strickt life, but had not yet the Title of a Bishoprick, till *John de Villula*, a French man borne and a Phyfician by profession, being made Bishop of *Wells*, which was in Latin *de Fontibus*, admiring the vertue of these Bathes and the Cures they wrought, for which it had been long before by the *Saxons* surnamed *Akmanchester*, that is sick mans Towne. This *John de Villula* thinking this place *de Fontibus*, more honourable then the other cal'd *Wells*, bought this City of K. *William Rufus* and translated his seat thither. And finding that both that Towne and Abbey had beene late before defaced with fire, he new built both about the yeare 1122 and was the first Bishop was buried there.

Then was that againe burned in the yeare 1132 and repaired againe by Bishop

Robert, and remained still the Bishops seat and inheritance, till that Bankrout Bishop *Savaricus* for covetousnesse of *Glastenbury*, *In mercedem hujus unionis* (to use my Authors word) for recompence of this Union of *Glastenbury* to *Wells*, gave *Bath* againe to King *Richard* the First, and yet notwithstanding these two so huge Revenues, he spent so prodigally and unprovidently in his many journeyes to the Emperour, that it is written he had a Legion of creditors, and for his wandring humours he had this written for an Epitaph, though not set on his Tombe at *Bath*.

(do,

*Hospes eras Mundo, per Mundum semper eun-*  
*Sic suprema dies fit tibi prima quies.*

Thus *Bath* againe after 100 yeares, became the Kings, and ever may it be so. But the Church was not so sufficiently repaired as it ought in so much that in *Henry* the seventh's time it was ready to fall, what time that *Oliver King* about 100. yeares since built it againe with so goodly a Fabrick as the stone work stands yet so firme, notwithstanding the injuries of men time and tempests upon it. Here I may by no meanes omit, yet I can scarce tell

Bat  
tell how to  
are told of the  
conspectio  
discouraged  
Church, wh  
had foretold  
lowed, as  
which deceiv  
Brian Bishop  
minde runni  
bream sleep  
king, but th  
med with  
lying at Bath  
one night  
prayers for  
venth and  
all or most  
was princip  
ferred to the  
posed he fac  
with Ange  
by a ladder  
a faire Oliv  
and a voyce  
the Crown  
Church. C  
exceeding  
vers of his



tell now to relate the pretty Tales that are told of this Bishop *King*, by what visions, predictions he was encouraged and discouraged in the building of this Church, whether some cunning woman had foretold him of the spoyle that followed, as *Paulus Jovius* writes how a witch deceived his next successor *Hadrian* Bishop of *Bath*, or whether his own minde running of it gave him occasion to dreame sleeping of that he thought waking, but this goes so currant and confirmed with pretty probabilities. That lying at *Bath* and musing or meditating one night late after his devotions and prayers for the prosperity of *Henry* the seventh and his children (who were then all or most part living) to which King he was principall Secretary and by him preferred to this Bishoprick; He saw, or supposed he saw a vision of the holy Trinity with Angels ascending and descending by a ladder, neere to the which there was a faire Olive Tree supporting a Crowne, and a voyce said, Let an Olive establishe the Crowne, and let a King restore the Church. Of this dreame or vision he took exceeding great comfort and told it divers of his friends, applying it to the King

his master in part, and some part to himselfe. To his Mr. because the Olive, being the Emblem or Hieroglyphick of peace & plenty, seemed to him to allude to King *Henry* the seventh, who was worthily counted the wisest and most peaceable King in all Europe of that age. To himselfe (for the wisest will flatter themselves sometimes) because he was not onely a chiefe Councillor to this King, and had been his Ambassadour to conclude a most honourable peace with *Charles* the eight, who paid (as *Hollinshead* writeth) 745. Duckets, besides a yearly tribute of 25000 Crownes, but also he carried both the Olive and King in his name; and therefore thought he was specially designed for this Church work, to the advancement of which he had an extraordinary inclination. Thus though (as *St. Thomas* of *Aquin* well noteth) all dreames be they never so sensible will be found to halt in some part of their coherence; and so perhaps may this: yet most certaine it is, for the time he was so transported with this dreame, that he presently set in hand with this Church (the ruines whereof I rue to behold even in writing these Lines) and at the west end thereof he caused a representation to be

Be  
be graved of  
Angels and th  
the Olive  
French word  
but in Englis  
the Booke of

Trees going to  
Said to be to

All which  
ved, as in the  
better work  
poore Church  
all this mon  
word to it  
Thus mu  
dumbe w  
restie.  
having m  
owne gre  
Kings, wh  
time, an  
house n  
comfort,  
ritus, the  
lately be  
Spaine to  
red the b

be graved of this Vision of the Trinity, the Angels and the Ladder, and on the North side the Olive and Crowne with certaine French words (which I could not read) but in English is this verse taken out of the Booke of *Judges* chap. 9.

*Trees going to chuse their King,  
Said to us the Olive King.*

All which is so curiously cut and carved, as in the West part of *England* is no better worke then in the West end of this poore Church, and to make the credit of all this more authenticke, he added this word to it, *De sursum est*, it is from high. Thus much the stones and walls (though dumbe witnesses yet credible) doe plainly testifie. But in midst of all this Jollity having made so faire a beginning to his owne great content, and no lesse to the Kings, who came into this country at that time, and lay at the Deane of *Wells* his house nine dayes; I say in all this joy and comfort, that hapned the Kings *Primogenitus*, the Noble Prince *Arthur*, having lately before married a great *Infanta* of *Spaine* to depart this life. This so daunted the heart and hopes of this good Bi-



shop, that he doubted now his Vision would prove but an illusion, that his *Oli-va* would be but an *Oleaster*, which melancholy thoughts were increast in him by the predictions as I touched before of some wizards (to which kind of men that age was much affected.) concerning the new Prince who was after *Henry* the 8<sup>th</sup>, of his incestuous marriage, of the decay of his off-spring, that he should pull down what the Kings had builded, which no marvell if the Bishop being by Sirname a *King* mistrusted to pertaine also to his buildings. I heard by one *Flower* of *Phillips Norton*, who said he saw *Henry* the seventh in this country, that this Bishop would wish he paid above the price of it, so it might have been finished, for if he ended it not, it would be pulled downe e're it were perfected. As for the latter predictions or rather postfictions (since this Bishops death) I willingly omit concerning the Successors of this Bishop, as things worthier to be contemned then condemned, written by Cole-prophets upon whitened walls, which the Italian calls the paper of fooles. *Muro bianco charta di matto*, of which sort many have beene made as well by our owne Country men as others; but the

Ba  
the best I re  
an English g  
fortieth yea  
Church wa

O Church I  
Whom King  
Have yet re

Wherein  
Country w  
Church,  
prophet (th  
Martyr.)

Be blythe  
Thine O  
Shall flow

But to  
leave this  
and esch  
refuse rin  
the death  
sors Caro  
sey, Bisho  
succeeded  
which th  
son therr

the best I remember was this written by  
an English gentleman since the three and  
fortieth yeare of Queen *Elizabeth* on the  
Church wall with a Charcole.

*O Church I waile thy woofull plight,  
Whom King nor Cardinal, Clark nor Knight  
Have yet restored to ancient right.*

Subscribed *Ignoto.*

Whereunto a Captaine of an other  
Country wrot this for the comfort of this  
Church, and I wish him to prove a true  
prophet (though perhaps he dyed rather a  
Martyr.)

*Be blythe faire Kirk when Hempe is past,  
Thine Olive that ill winds did blast  
Shall flourish greene for aye to last..*

Subscribed *Cassadore.*

But to proceed in this sad story, and  
leave this pleasant poetry, to pursue truths  
and eschue fictions to imbrace reason and  
refuse rime, it is most apparent that after  
the death of this *Oliver King*, his Succes-  
sors *Cardinall Adrian*, *Cardinall Wool-*  
*sey*, *Bishop Clerke*, and *Bishop Knight*, all  
succeeded in five and thirty yeares, of  
which the first two were supposed to poy-  
son themselves, the third to be poysoned

by others, the last survived to see the death, or at least the deadly wound of this Church; for while the builders were ready to have finisht it, the destroyers came to demolish it; yet to give the Devill his right (as the Proverb is) it is said that the Commissioners in reverence and compassion of the place, did so far strain their Commission, that they offered to sell the whole Church to the Town under 500 Marks. But the Townsmen fearing they might be thought to couzen the King, if they bought it so cheap, or that it might after (as many things were) be found conceal'd, utterly refused it; whereupon certain Merchants bought all the glasse, Iron, Bells and Lead, of which Lead alone was accounted for (as I have credibly heard) 480 tun, worth at this day 4800!. But what became of these spoiles and spoylers.

*Desit in hac mihi parte fides,*

*neque credite factum;*

*Aut si credetis facti quoque*

*credite penam.*

For I may well say *Non possum quin exclamem*. But in a word, soon after the sellers lost their heads, the buyers lost their goods

goods, being  
bury of Ant  
Sea, from v  
Devills po  
treasures fo  
measurable  
pull'd dov  
again, I ma  
have been  
which the  
state, and  
dantia, b  
Church st  
rest of the  
Townsmen  
with the  
Steeple;  
dm. At  
the poor  
of Luke,  
The Pri  
do noch  
honest M  
the new  
Oyl in t  
life. In  
London,  
there, w  
then the



goods, being laid up in the great Treasury of *Antichrist*, I mean drowned in the Sea, from whence (as some write) by the Devills power, he shall recover all lost treasures for the maintaining of his unmeasurable guifts. Thus speedily it was pull'd down, but how slow it hath risen again, I may blush to write. Collections have been made over all *England*, with which the Chancel is covered with blew slate, and an Alms house built *ex abundantia*, but the whole body of the Church stands bare *ex humilitate*. The rest of the money never coming to the Townsmens hands, is laid up as I suppose with that money collected for *Pauls* Steeple, which I leave to a *melius inquirendum*. And thus the Church lies still like the poor Traveller mentioned in the 10. of *Luke*, spoiled and wounded by theeves. The Priests go by, the *Levites* go by, but do nothing. Onely a good *Samaritan* honest *M. Billet*, (worthy to be billited in the new *Jerusalem*) hath powr'd some Oyl in the wounds, and maintained it in life. In so much as a wealthy Citizen of *London*, hath adventured to set his Tomb there, whom I commend more worthily then the Senate of *Rome* did thank *Varro*

at.

see the  
wound  
ne buil-  
it, the  
yet to  
e Pro-  
missio-  
of the  
mission,  
e whole  
o Marks  
y might  
if they  
ght after  
nd con-  
hereupon  
ne glass,  
ead alone  
credibly  
y 4800.  
oiles and

in exclu-  
the sellers  
lost their  
goods

at his return from *Cannas*, *quod de salute reipublicæ non desperasset*; for it seems this honest Citizen did not despair of the reedifying this Church that gave order to be richly entomb'd therein, and thus much be said of this last Church of *Bath*.

### Bishop Barlow.

The next I am to write of is Bishop *Barlow*, of whom my Authour in this Book saith little in the Latin Treatise: there is somewhat more, and I will add a word to both. *Bath* (as I have noted before) is but a title in this Bishoprick, so as for many years *Bath*, had the Name, but *Wells* had the game: but yet that one may know they be Sisters, Your Highness shall understand that this game I speak of which was one of the fairest of *England*, by certain booty play between a Protector and a Bishop (I suppose it was at *Tiſtak*) was like to have been lost with a why not, and to use rather another mans word then mine own to explain this Metaphor: thus saith the latine Relation of him. He was a man no less godly then learned, but not so markable in any thing as in his fortunate off-spring, for

for which N  
them, happy  
happy in th  
Sonnes, of v  
Wells, and ef  
a Father. He  
he bestowed  
which three  
other for t  
pestation  
hereafter. F  
thing this P  
tunate, that  
received fo  
clap, all th  
ing to it.  
that for  
and lived  
Here is h  
he were  
marvel i  
fith then  
city with  
pare his  
Ovids ven  
but a wo

Felix &  
Et cui si

for which *Niobe* and *Latona* might envy them, happy in his own Children, more happy in their Matches (to let passe his Sonnes, of whom one is now Prebend in *Wells*, and esteemed most worthy of such a Father. He had five Daughters whom he bestowed on five most worthy men, of which three are Bishops at this hour, the other for their merit are in mens expectation designed to the like dignity hereafter. Howbeit (saith he) in one thing this Prelate is to be deemed unfortunate, that while he was Bishop his Sea received so great a blow losing at one clap, all the Rents and Revenues belonging to it. Thus he, and soon after he tells that for his Mariage, he was deprived, and lived as a man banisht in *Germany*. Here is his praise, here is his dispraise. If he were deprived for a lawfull Act, no marvel if he be deprived for an unlawful: sith then my Authour compares his felicity with that of *Niobe*, I will also compare his misfortune with *Peleus*, making *Ovids* verse to serve my turn in changing but a word or two.

*Felix & Natis felix & conjuge Barlow,  
Et cui si demas spoliati crimina templi*

*Omnia*



*Omnia contigerant; hoc tanto crimine fontem  
accepit profugum patria Germanica tellus.*

But God would not suffer this morsell to be quite swallowed, but that it choaked the feeders; to say nothing in this place, but how the Protector was foretold by a Poet, that he should lose his head.

*Æstatis sedes qui sacras diruis ades,  
pro certo credes quod Cephas perdere debes.*

I speak now onely of the spoil made under this Bishop scarce were five years past after *Baths* ruines, but as fast went the Axes and Hammers to work at *Wells*. The goodly Hall covered with Lead (because the Roof might seem too low for so large a Room) was uncovered, and now this Roofe reaches to the skie. The Chapel of our Lady late repaired by *Stillington* a place of great Reverence and antiquity, was likewise defaced, and such was their thirst after Lead (I would they had drunk it scalding) that they took the dead bodies of Bishops out of their leaden Coffins, and cast abroad the Carcases scarce throughly putrified. The Statutes of brasse, and all the ancient Monuments of Kings, benefactors to that goodly Cathedrall Church, went all the same way

way, sold as  
derman of Lo  
and by this g  
have increast  
lsanum; for  
knew how, t  
ry. The Stat  
Bristol, but  
of their own  
in St. George  
was drown'd  
losses, and ca  
that truly fear  
rible Judgem  
These thin  
I will say at  
but I doubt  
and did per  
in fact & ca  
me, why di  
his Bishopric  
can, but ra  
I have asked  
ceived this  
perswaded,  
phics as v  
shop was p  
say predest  
to this Bif

way, fold as my Authour writes to an Alderman of *London*, who being then rich, and by this great bargain, thinking to have increast it, found it like *aurum Tholosanum*; for he so decayed after, no man knew how, that he brake in his Majoralty. The Statues for Kings were shipt for *Bristol*, but disdaining to be banisht out of their own Country, chose rather to lie in *St. Georges Channel*, where the Ship was drown'd. Let *Atheists* laugh at such losses, and call them mischances; but all that truly fear God will count them terrible Judgements.

These things were, I will not say done, I will say at least suffered by this Bishop; but I doubt not but he repented hereof, and did penance also in his banishment in *sacco & cinere*. But some will say to me, why did he not sue to be restored to his Bishoprick at his return, finding it vacant, but rather accepted of *Chichester*: I have asked this question, and I have received this answer, by which I am half perswaded, that *Wells* also had their prophecies as well as *Bath*, and that this Bishop was premonstrated (that I may not say predestinate) to give this great wound to this Bishoprick. There remain yet in  
the

the body of *Wells* Church, about 30 foot high, two eminent Images of stone set there as is thought by bishop *Burnel* that built the great Hall there in the Raigh of *Ed: 1.* but most certainly long before the raigh of *H. 8.* One of these Images is a King crowned, the other is of a Bishop mitred. This King in all proportions resembling *H. 8.* holdeth in his hand a Child falling, the Bishop hath a Woman and Children about him. Now the old men of *Wells* had a tradition, that when there should be such a King, and such a Bishop, then the Church should be in danger of ruine. This falling Child they say was King *Edward*, the fruitfull Bishop, they affirmed was Doctor *Barlow*, the first married Bishop of *Wells*, and perhaps of *England*. This talk being rise in *Wells* in *Queen Maries* time, made him rather affect *Chichester* at his return than *Wells*, where not onely the things that were ruined, but those that remained serv'd for records and remembrances of his sacriledge.

*Of Bishop Thomas Godwin.*

Of Bishop *Gilbert Bourn* I can add nothing, and of the other *Gilbert* but a word, that he was a good Justicer, as saith the same

same Author  
 saying is impo  
 res tramite a  
 times being u  
 opportunity be  
 justice and fir  
 curing the ki  
 for. The far  
 rich, but th  
 carried it all a  
 nor poor wen  
 Doctor Godw  
 must with my  
 of mine own  
 place as wel  
 might be un  
 given to go  
 affable, a W  
 very good  
 tus quam q  
 had held  
 I should h  
 but see his  
 the Queens  
 to another r  
 and diseased  
 married (as  
 wealth) a  
 favourite



same Author (*nisi quatenus homo uxoris conjugis importunitate impulsus a veri ac recti tramite aberravit*) saving that sometimes being ruled by his Wife, by her importunity he swarved from the rule of Justice and sincerity, especially in persecuting the kindred of *Bourn* his predecessor. The same went that he dyed very rich, but the same importunate woman caried it all away, that neither Church nor poor were the better for it. But for Doctor *Godwin* of whom I am to speak, I must with my Authors leave add a word of mine own knowledge. He came to the place as well qualified for a Bishop as might be unreprovably without *Simonie*, given to good Hospitality, quiet, kind, affable, a Widdower, and in the Queens very good opinion, *Non minor est virtus quam querere parta tueri*, if he had held on as clear as he entred, I should have highly extold him; but see his misfortune that first lost him the Queens favour, and after forc't him to another mischief. Being as I said, aged, and diseased, and lame of the Gout, he married (as some thought for opinion of wealth) a Widow of *London*. A chief favourite of that time (whom I am sorry,

to

at 30 foot  
stone set  
jurnal that  
Raign of  
efore the  
is a King  
mitted.  
sembling  
d falling,  
Children  
of Wells  
re should  
op, then  
of ruine.  
King Ed-  
y affirmed  
ried Bishop  
land. This  
een Maries  
Chichester  
not onely  
but those  
rds and re-  
win.  
can add no-  
but a word,  
as saith the  
same

to have occasion to name again, in this kind) had labored to get the Mannor of *Banwell* from this Bishoprick, and disdain- ing the repulse, now hearing this intempestive Mariage, took advantage thereof, caused it to be told the Queen (knowing how much she misliked such matches) and instantly pursued the Bishop with letters and Mandats for the Mannour of *Banwell* for 100 years. The good Bishop not expecting such a sudden tempest, was greatly perplext, yet a while he held out and indured many sharp Messages from the Queen, of which my self caried him one, delivered me by my Lord of *Leicester*, who seemed to favour the Bishop, and mislike with the Knight for molesting him, but they were soon agreed like *Pilat* and *Herod* to condemn Christ. Never was harmles man so traduced to his Sovereign, that he had married a Girle of twenty years old, with a great portion, that he had conveyed half the Bishoprick to her, that (because he had the Gout) he could not stand to his Mariage, with such scoffs to make him ridiculous to the vulgar, and odious to the Queen.

The good Earl of *Bedford* happening  
to

to be present  
and knowing  
Bishop had ma  
Queen after  
know not ho  
bove twenty,  
but little un  
mar'd then m  
Major peccat  
three sorts of  
as when *Ada*  
were coupled  
is old, and th  
Mariage, and  
two old folks  
for covetous  
this. The co  
this, that to  
save *Banwell*  
for 99 years,  
and so purch  
shoprick as  
illed, who v  
ver taken th  
in his decre  
all his lif  
to be ma  
mans sacri  
Conduir P

to be present when these tales were told, and knowing the *Londoners* Widow the *Bishop* had married, said merrily to the *Queen* after his dry manner, *Madam*, I know not how much the Woman is above twenty, but I know a Sonne of hers is but little under forty; but this rather mar'd then mended the matter. One said, *Majus peccatum habet*. Another told of three sorts of Mariage, of Gods making, as when *Adam* and *Eve* two young folks were coupled, of mans making, when one is old, and the other young, as *Josephs* Mariage, and of the Devills making, when two old folks marry not for comfort, but for covetousness, and such they said was this. The conclusion to the premisses was this, that to pacifie his persecutors, and to save *Banwell*, he was fain with *Wil' Comte* for 99 yeeres, (I would it had been 100.) and so purchased his peace. Thus the *Bishoprick* as well as the *Bishop* were punished, who wished in his heart he had never taken this preferment to foile himself in his decrepid age, with that stain, that all his life he had abhorred, and to be made an instrument of another mans sacriledge, and used like a leaden Conduit Pipe to convey waters to others and



and drinke nothing but the dreggs and drosse and rust it selfe, wherefore right honesty and modesty and no lesse learnedly writes his owne sonne of him in the forenamed Treatise. *O illum felicem si felix manere maluisset, quam Regininis ecclesiastici laboris tum suscipere, cum laboribus impar fractus senio necessum illi fuerit aliorum uti auxilio, &c.* O happy he if he would rather have remained happy (where he was) then to undergoe the labours of Ecclesiasticall government when he grew unable to travell, broken with age constrained to use the helpe of others, who though their duty required a care of so good a natur'd old man, yet they proving as most do negligent of others good, and too greedy of their owne, overthrew both; For my part, though I loved him well and some of his, yet in this case I can make no other apology for him, nor use no other plea in his defence but such as able debtors doe, that when they are sued upon just occasions plead *per minas*, or rather to liken him to an husband-man, that dwelling neare a Judge that was a great Builder, and comming one day among divers other Neighbours with carriages, some of Stone, some Tin: The Ste-

Steward, as th  
was provided  
ers, for thos  
Powdered Be  
those that can  
Apple Pies,  
fit downe in  
them one bo  
a Love, the o  
Money, this  
gate not down  
Steward imp  
his former wo  
fit downe acc  
(for there is  
he saw no T  
ther for lov  
and even so  
he neither ga  
it for money  
How stran  
unt marria  
called a ma  
Non Hymen  
Himselfe  
in his eyes  
his house,  
own wor

Steward, as the manner of the Country was, provided two Tables for their Dinners, for those that came upon request, Powdered Beefe and perhaps Venison, for those that came for hire, Poor-John and Apple Pies, and having envited them to sit downe in his Lordships name, telling them one boord was for them that came in Love, the other for those that came for Money, this husband-man and his Hind sate not downe at either, the which the Steward imputing to simplicity repeated his former words again, praying them to sit downe accordingly, but he answered (for there is craft in the clouted Shooe) he saw no Table for him, for he came neither for love nor mony, but for very feares; and even so I dare answer for this Bishop, he neither gave *Wilscombe* for love, nor sold it for money, but left it for fear.

How strangely he was intrapt in the unfit marriage; I know not if it may be called a marriage.

*Non Hymeneus adest illi, non gratia lecto.*

Himselfe protested to me with Teares in his eyes, he tooke her but for a guid of his house, and for the rest (they were his own words) he lived with her as *Joseph*  
di

did with our Lady. Setting this one disgrace of his aside he was a man very well esteemed in the Country beloved of all men for his great hospitality, of the better sort for his kinde entertainment and pleasant discourse at his Table, his reading had beene much, his Judgement and Doctrine sound, his government mild and not violent, his minde charitable, and therefore I doubt not but when he lost this life he wonne heaven according to his word, *Win God, win all.* This I say truly of him which his Son was not so fit to say for feare perhaps of the foolish saying, yet wise enough if it be well understood. *Nemo laudat patrem nisi improbus filius.*

### Doctor John Still.

But what stile shall I use to set forth this still, whom well nigh thirty yeares since my reverent Tutor in Cambridge stil'd by this name *Divine Still*, who when my selfe came to him to sue for my grace to be Batchelour, first he examined me stricktly, and after answered me kindly, that the grace he granted me was not of grace, but of merit, who was often content

ent to grace  
Venerable pr  
to this hath g  
hopes, all end  
lies. To whe  
more religiou  
but I parted  
therefore my  
my instructo  
I speake much  
led, if I spea  
blamed, and  
were to be pa  
my proportio  
all these I me  
ding was fro  
terature, and  
counted in  
Divinity, ne  
to primum to  
ben' bene c  
which is to  
to sing well  
Judgement  
lick of voyc  
more full o  
lor of Divi  
famous for  
disputer, s



this one dif-  
 an very well  
 loved of all  
 of the better  
 nt and plea-  
 is reading  
 nt and De-  
 nt mild and  
 ritable, and  
 when he lost  
 ccording to  
 'This I say  
 on was not  
 naps of the  
 ough if it be  
 et patrem nisi

o set forth  
 irty yeares  
 Cambridge  
 who when  
 my grace  
 ined me  
 e kindly,  
 was not of  
 often con-  
 tent

rent to grace my young exercises with his Venerable presence, who from that time to this hath given me some helps, more hopes, all encouragements in my best studies. To whom I never came but I grew more religious, from whom I never went but I parted better instructed. Of him therefore my acquaintance, my friend, my instructor, and lastly my *Diocesan*, if I speake much, it were not to be marvelled, if I speake franckly, it is not to be blamed, and though I speake partially it were to be pardoned, yet to keep within my proportion, custome, and promise, in all these I must say this of him, his breeding was from his childhood in good literature, and partly in Musick, which was counted in those dayes a preparative to Divinity, neither could any be admitted to *primam tonsuram*, except he could first *bene le bene con bene can*, as they called it, which is to read well, to conster well, and to sing well, in which last he hath good Judgement and I have heard good musick of voyces in his house. In his full time more full of Learning, he became Batchelor of Divinity, and after Doctor, and so famous for a Preacher, and especially a disputer, that the learned<sup>s</sup> it were even a-  
 fraiel

fraide to dispute with him, and he finding his own strength could not stick to warne them in their Arguments to take heed to their answers, like a perfect Fencer that will tell aforehand in which button he will give the venew, or like a cunning Chef-player tha will appoint aforehand with which pawne and in what place he will give the mate; and not to insist long in a matter so notorious, it may suffice that about twenty yeares since when the great Dyet or meeting should have beene in *Germany* for composing matters in Religion, Doctor *Still* was chosen for *Cambridge*, and Doctor *Humphrey* for *Oxford*, to oppose all commers for the defence of the *English Church*, for this his knowne sufficiency he was not long unfurnish't of double honour. The Puritans in *Cambridge* wooed him; and would fain have wonne him to their part; and seeing they could not, they forbore not in the Pulpit after their fashion to glaunce at him among others with their equivocations and epigrams. There was one Mr. *Kay* that offended them, and one said in a Sermon, that of all complexions the worst neare such as were Kay-cold, and in the same Sermon and the like veine he said that

that some com  
living worth  
1201. but Str  
ever they fr  
worthy of mo  
ting the 34.0  
er'd to this Se  
igh three yea  
all rememb  
ing who shou  
shops should n  
Sarrum, every  
the Mannour h  
should be mad  
tier, it increas  
Thomas Hen  
zealous Puri  
the matter,  
such in the C  
the Duchy, n  
better Booty  
was notified  
had better co  
him as of ol  
and in such r  
him warning  
tooke excee  
though som  
it many mo

that some could not be contented with a Living worth 100 l. a year, another worth 120 l. but *Still* will have more. But howsoever they snarl'd, this *Still* was counted worthy of more, so as in the year 1592. being the 34. of the late Queen he was prefer'd to this Sea after it had bin vacant well nigh three years; during the vacancy I can well remember there was great enquiring who should have it, and as if all Bishops should now be sworn to follow *usum Sarum*, every man made reckoning that the Mannour house and Park of *Bamwell* should be made a reward of some Courtier, it encreast also this suspicion that Sir *Thomas Hennage* an old Courtier, and a zealous Puritan was said to have an ore in the matter, whose conscience, if it were such in the Clergy, as that was found in the Dutchy, might well have digested a better Booty then *Banwell*. But when it was notified once who was named to it, I had better conceit, and straight I wrot to him as of old *Cambridge* acquaintance, and in such rusty Latin as I had left, gave him warning of this rumour, which he tooke exceeding kindly at my hands, though some others frowned on me for it many months after. So that for his en-



try to it I may boldly say that I said before of his Predecessor, that he came cleerly to it without any touch or scandall, that he brought a good report from the places where he had lived, shewed himselfe well natured and courteous to the kindred of his Predecessor, had a farre greater fame of Learning and Merit, and which the Queen liked best of all, was single and a widdower. Nay I may compare them yet further, he married also soone after he was settled, and the Queene was nothing well pleased with his marriage. Howbeit in all indifferent censures this marriage was much more justifiable then the other for age, for use, for end; he being not too old, nor she too young, being daughter to a worshipfull Knight of the same Country and a great House-keeper, and drawing with her a kinde of alliance with Judge *Popham* that swayed all the temporall government of the Country. These respects though I will not strive greatly to praise in a Bishop, yet the common sort will allow no doubt for wise and provident, so as the Queenes displeasure (your times being somewhat more propitious and favourable to Bishopricks since Bishop *Wickhams* Sermon) was the easier

Ba  
easier pacified  
as a whole Ma  
her selfe onely  
name of the B  
Barkley, it  
Bishop to mat  
which time h  
more then on  
Testimonies  
God hath all  
greatly to see  
up, well besto  
pected Reven  
Earth (I mea  
dip greater to  
ground, so  
blest with  
cell sursum  
centis: uer  
to nize,  
above, blest  
eth ben:at  
and of the  
crease of li  
Man that v  
posed hat  
ty. In so  
seemes to  
will have

easier pacified without so costly sacrifice as a whole Mannour, and she contented her selfe onely to breake a jest upon the name of the Bishop, saying to Sir Henry Barckley, it was a dangerous name for a Bishop to match with a Horner. Since which time he hath preached before her more then once, and hath received good Testimonies of her good opinion, and God hath also blest him many wayes very greatly to see his children well brought up, well bestowed, and to have an unexpected Revenue, out of the Entralls of the Earth (I mean the Leaden Mines of *Mendip* greater then his Predecessor had above ground, so as this Bishop seemes to be blest with *Iosephs* blessing, *Benedictionibus celi sursum, benedictionibus Abyssi jacentis deorsum, benedictionibus uberis & vulvae*, with blessing from heaven above, blessing from the deepe that lyeth beneath, blessings of the breasts and of the wombe, which fortunate increase of living hapning to a provident Man that was ever *Homo frugi*, it is supposed hath brought him to a great ability. In so much that his Church of *Bath* seemes to conceive some hope that he will have have compassion of her ruines

at the least (as Sir *Arthur Hopton* a good Knight of the *Bath* was wont between earnest and sport to motion unto him to give toward it, but the Lead to cover it which would cost him nothing, but he would reply againe, well said gentle Sir *Arthur*, you will coffe me as you scoffe me, which is no great token that he liketh the motion. Yet at his being at *Bath* he promised them very faire, which they are bound to remember to remember him of sometime by their friends. One trifling accident hapned to his Lordship there that I have thought of more consequence, & I tell him that I never knew him *Non plust* in Argument but there. There was a crafts man of *Bath* a Recusant Puritan who condemning our Church, our Bishops, our Sacraments, our Prayers, was condemned himselfe to dye at the Assizes, but at my request Judge *Adderton* reprieved him, and he was suffered to remain at *Bath* upon Baile. The Bishop confer'd with him in hope to convert him, and first my Lord alledged for the authority of the Church St. *Augustine*; the Shoemaker answered *Austin* was but a man, he produced for antiquity of Bishops the fathers of the Councell of *Nice*, he answered, they were also but men  
and

Bath  
and might ere  
thou are but a  
erre. No Sir  
witness to m  
God; Alasse  
spirit will le  
dye saith he  
Marryr. The  
as much to  
man said he  
the Fold, f  
gaine on th  
this is like a  
Parke, who  
flies the far  
Yet this re  
Adder to  
after perf  
comfort  
one quest  
an oracle  
give me  
ask him  
he knowe  
and new  
gest them  
owne. A  
is the c  
pray to



and might erre; why then said the Bishop thou are but a man and mayest and doest erre. No Sir, saith he, the spirit beares witnesse to my spirit I am the child of God; Alasse saith the Bishop thy blinde spirit will lead thee to the Gallowes: If I dye saith he in the Lords cause I shall be a Martyr. The Bishop turning to me stirr'd as much to pittie as impatience; This man said he is not a sheepe strayed from the Fold, for such may be brought in againe on the Shepheards shoulders, but this is like a wild Buck broken out of a Parke, whose pale is throwne downe, that flies the farther off the more he is hunted. Yet this man that stopt his cares like the Adder to the charmes of the Bishop, was after perswaded by a Lay-man and grew comfortable; but to draw to an end (in one question) this Bishop whom I count an oracle for learning would never yet give me satisfaction, and that was when I askt him his opinion of witches. He saith, he knowes other mens opinions both old and new writers, but could never so digest them, to make them an opinion of his owne. All I can get is this, that the Diuel is the old Serpent, our enemy that we pray to be delivered from daily; as wil-

ling to have us thinke he can doe so much as to have us perswaded he doth nothing. To conclude of this Bishop without flattery I hold him a rare man for preaching for arguing, for learning, for living; I could onely wish that in all these he would make lesse use of Logick and more of Rhetorick.

OF EXETER.  
Doct<sup>r</sup> William Cotton.

**W**Hen I reflect my thoughts and eye upon that I have written formerly, and see that I am like to equall or rather exceed my Author in quantity of Volume, taking the proportion of the longest Kings raigne to that of Queen Elizabeth, I am the lesse troubled to thinke, that for lack of sufficient intelligence, I shall be constrained to doe as he also hath done with divers of those former Bishops, namely, to obscure and omit the good deserts of some, and to conceale and hide the demerits of others, which if I fortune to doe, yet will I neither crave pardon of the one, nor thanks

thanks of the  
of both by an  
beit, if in the  
have been so  
by I may mo  
to write again  
against Petro  
ding some  
whose Epit  
the man bei

Qui giace  
Cke besthe  
Scusando

Which on

Here lies Ar  
Whole figh  
Dd raile on  
And laid (so

I say, if  
of Jovius  
into the h  
red him.  
and many  
high the  
Christo  
next to  
persons

thanks of the other, being to be excused of both by an invincible ignorance. Howbeit, if in these I have or shall treat of, I have been so plain and liberall, as thereby I may move the spleen of some Bishop to write against me, as Bishop *Jovius* did against *Petro Aretino*, whom notwithstanding some Italians call *Unico & divino*, whose Epitaph *Paulus Jovius* made thus, the man being long after alive.

*Qui giace l' Aretino l' amoro Tosco,  
Che besthemia ognivno fuor che dio,  
Scusandoi con ill dire non lo cognosco. i*

Which one did thus put into English :

Here lies *Aretine*, that poysonous Toad, (him)  
Whose spightful Tongue & Pen (all Saints bestrew  
Did raile on Priest and Prince, and all but God,  
And said (for his excuse) I doe not know him.

I say, if any should follow this humour of *Jovius*, yet shall he not thereby put me into the humour of *Aretine*, that answered him. For I reverence all their places, and many of their persons. I know how high their calling is, that may say, *pro Christo legatione fungimur*. I know that next to Kings, Bishops are most sacred persons, and as it were Gods on earth;



howbeit also some of them have the imperfections of men, and those not prejudiciall to the acts of their office. For my part, I would I could speak much good of all, and no ill of any, and say (for mine excuse) *I doe not know them.*

Accordingly of the Bishoprick and Bishop of *Exceter*, I can say but little, namely, that it is since Bishop *Harmans* time (as my Author noted, *pag. 337.*) reduced to a good mediocrity, from one of the best Bishopricks of *England*; so as now it is rather worthy of pitty then envy, having but two Mannors left of two and twenty; and I will adde thus much to your Highnesse, that as in publique respect, your Highnesse should specially favour this Bishop, in whose Diocesse your Dutchy of *Cornwall*, and your Stanneries are; so the Duke may uphold the Bishop, and the reverend Bishop may blesse the Duke.

Of

Concerning  
praise of  
both, I know  
a partiall re  
heard, I sha  
ther *Utopia*:  
derly, the  
Trades-men  
ous; the be  
withall so c  
to meet a b  
to see them  
Bishops th  
time, I kne  
that they  
Sine quere  
Bishop Spe  
the fourth  
of Gold a  
leavy an  
shop, I k  
Vicechan  
sure he h  
Predecess

Of

## OF NORWICH.

Concerning *Norwich*, whether it be the praise of the Bishops, or the people, or both, I know not, or whether I have here a partiall relation. But by that I have heard, I shall judge this city to be another *Utopia*: The people live all so orderly, the streets kept solemnly; the Trades-men, young and old, so industrious; the better sort so provident, and withall so charitable: that it is as rare to meet a begger there, as it is common to see them in *Westminster*. For the four Bishops that were in Queen *Elizabeths* time, I know nothing in particular, but that they lived as Bishops should doe, *Sine querela*, and were not warriours, like Bishop *Spencer* their predecessor in *Henry* the fourths time; nor had such store of Gold and Silver, as he had that could leavy an Army. But for the present Bishop, I knew him but few yeeres since Vicechancellor of *Cambridge*; and I am sure he had as good Latine as any of his Predecessors had, and accounted there a perfect

perfect Divine; in both which respects he is to be thought very fit for the place, being a Maritime Town, and much frequented with strangers, very devoutly given in Religion, and perhaps understands Latine as well as English.

WORCESTER.  
Doctor Gervase Babington.

**W**orcester hath been fortunate in this last age to many excellent Bishops; of which but two in an hundred yeeres have died Bishops thereof, the rest having been removed. Also in lesse then fourteen yeeres that had one Bishop became Pope, namely *Clement* the seventh; another that was a Protestant, as *Hugh Ladymer*. Of the seven therefore that were in *Queen Elizabeths* time, I shall in this place speak but of one, and that is him now living, who by birth is a Gentleman of a very good house; for Learning inferiour to few of his rank. Hee was sometime Chaplaine to the late Earle of *Pembroke*, whose Noble Countesse used this her Chaplaines advice, I suppose, for the

the translati  
more then a  
sence so ri  
verse, and  
tine transla  
first were m  
neere them  
his true Ti  
Land was  
over the Se  
thence on-  
place where  
are at this  
and the Ch  
rations, w  
argument  
the sheep  
ten, the  
good she  
Rule, b  
so hath  
and many  
in their d  
insuing T  
cester.



the translation of the Psalmes ; for it was more then a womans skill to expresse the sense so right as she hath done in her verse, and more then the English or Latine translation could give her. They first were means to place him in *Landaffe*, neere them ; where he would say merrily his true Title should be *Aff*, for all the Land was gone thence. He came back over the Sea to the Sea of *Exeter*, and thence on *terra firma* to *Worcester* ; a place where both the Church and Town are at this day in very flourishing estate, and the Church especially in good Reparations, which I take ever for one good argument of a good Bishop ; for where the sheep be ragged, and the folds rotten, there I straight suppose is no very good shepheard : yet, as every generall Rule, hath commonly some exceptions, so hath this in some places in *England*, and many more in *Wales*, of which I shall in their due place note somewhat in the insuing Treatise. And thus much of *Worcester*.

OF

OF HEREFORD.  
John Scory.

**O**F this twice Bishop *Scory* I have heard but little, yet it hath been my fortune to read something that will not be amisse to acquaint your Highnesse with, that you may see how Satan doth sift the lives and doings of English Bishops with the Quills sometimes of strangers and Forraigners. For whereas this our English modest writer onely reports how he was first Bishop of *Chicester*, being but Batchelour; of Divinity, and deprived for no fault but that he continued not a Batchelor whereupon he fled for Religion (as the phrase was) till comming home in the yeare 1560 he was preferred to *Hereford*: the French writer stayeth not there, but telleth how that being settled there, though he professed to be a great enemy to Idolatry, yet in another sence according to *St. Paul*, he became a worshipper of Images (not Saints but Angels) belike he feared some future tempest, and therefore thought to provide better for himselfe then

then he had  
pulling down  
Lead, and  
setting up  
Leases to his  
cuis et modis  
Masse of we  
mettle must  
no marvaile  
to his name  
Treasure. A  
cellour and  
hearing for  
him for op  
and the like  
the Star-c  
bill was c  
nough no  
degrade  
followed  
brings his  
reading in  
dismaid i  
servant of  
his Master  
beleagred  
shop thou  
of a Prop  
well see

then he had at *Chichester*, so as what with pulling downe houses and selling the Lead, and such loose ends, what with setting up good husbandries, what with Leases to his Tenants, with all manner of *viis et modis*, he heaped together a great Masse of wealth. He that hath store of mettle must have also some drosse, and no marvaile if this Bishop then according to his name had much *Scoria* with this Treasure. A Noble and Honourable counsellour and then Lord President of *Wales*, hearing so frequent complaints made of him for oppressions, extortions, symonies, and the like, caused a bil to preferred into the Star-chamber against him; in which bill was contained such matter as was enough not onely to disgrace him, but to degrade him if it had been accordingly followed. His Sollicitour of his causes brings him a Copy of the bill, and in reading it with him seemed not a little dismayed in his behalfe much, like to the servant of *Elisha* that came trembling to his Master, and told him how they were beleagred with a huge Army. But this Bishop though not indewed with the spirit of a Prophet, yet having a spirit that could well see into his profit, bids his Sollicitour

ave heard  
y fortune  
be amisse  
n, that you  
lives and  
the Quills  
oraigners.  
h modest  
as first Bi-  
helour; of  
o fault but  
or where-  
he phrase  
the yeare  
ford: the  
but tel-  
though  
y to I-  
cording  
pper of  
elike he  
herefore  
himselfe  
then



tour ( who was his kinsman, perhaps his  
 sisters brothers sonne) to be of good com-  
 fort; adding it may be the very words of  
*Elisha*, for there are more of our side then a-  
 gainst us. But when his *Gebezi* ( for the  
 comparison suits better to the man then  
 to the Master) could see as yet no comfor-  
 table vision; The good Bishop did not  
 open his eyes to let him see as *Elisha* did  
 the Chariots of fire on the tops of the  
 mountaines : but he opened his own bags  
 and shewed him some legions or rather  
 chiliads of Angells, who entring all at  
 once, not into a herd of Swine, but into  
 the hoard of a Lady that then was potent  
 with him that was *Dominus fac totum*, cast  
 such a Cloud into the Star-chamber, that  
 the bill was never openly heard of after.  
 This or the like and much more to the  
 like effect writes this French Author of  
 the said Bishop of *Hereford*, though the  
 Treatise it selfe was not specially meant  
 against the Bishop, but against a temporall  
 Lord of a higher ranck that was not a lit-  
 tle netled with the same. In so much as  
 many travelling Gentlemen, and among  
 other this Bishops son was called in que-  
 stion for the publishing of this booke, be-  
 like, because some particularities of this  
 matter

matter were  
 from none b  
 to this Bisho  
 scandall to  
 will have S  
 Simon Mag  
 sometime  
 This man i  
 the age of  
 themselves  
 that read i  
 fac, but lef  
 the Text i  
 you friends  
 left out  
 brought  
 For if Go  
 feare his  
 fant man  
 if the visi  
 true, as a  
 reported  
 his poster  
 selfe forb  
 care soure  
 be on ed  
 fish Prov  
 left it wa  
 It is a sa  
 The son

matter were discovered that could come  
 from none but him. But to come againe  
 to this Bishop; I hope it shall be no just  
 scandall to other good Bishops, *Judas*  
 will have Successors as well as *James*, and  
*Simon Magus* as well as *Simon Peter* (and  
 sometime perhaps both in one chaire.  
 This man indeed had been brought up in  
 the age of the Fryars that made much of  
 themselves, and relinquisht their Cels,  
 that read in the old Testament *letare &*  
*fac*, but left out *bonum*; for so he followed  
 the Text in the New Testament, *Make*  
*you friends of the wicked Mammon*, but  
 left out that part that should have  
 brought him to everlasting Tabernacles.  
 For if Gods mercy be not the greater, I  
 feare his friend and he are met in no plea-  
 sant mansion, though too too durable,  
 if the vision of *Henry Lord Hunsdon* were  
 true, as an honest Gentleman hath often  
 reported it. But all this notwithstanding,  
 his posterity may doe well, for God him-  
 selfe forbids men to say, That the fathers  
 eate soure grapes, and the childrens teeth  
 be on edge; and if the worst be, the Eng-  
 lish Proverb may comfort them, which;  
 lest it want reason, I will cite in rime.  
*It is a saying common, more then civill;*  
*The son is blest, whose sire is with the diuel.*

After his decease a great and long suit was held against him about his dilapidations, which makes the former report to seem the more probable.

*Doctor Herbert Westphaling.*

There succeeded him a learned & famous Doctor indeed, Dr. *Westphaling*, who after he had been a Bishop divers yeeres, yet to shewe that good Bishops do not quite discontinue their studies, but rather increase their knowledge with their dignity, came to *Oxford* at her Majesties last being there, and made an eloquent and copious Oration before her, for conclusion of the Divinity disputations: among which one speciall question, that bred much attention, was this, whether it be lawfull to dissemble in cause of Religion? and one Argument more witty then pithy, produced by an opponent was this, it is lawfull to dispute of Religion, therefore it is lawfull to dissemble, and urging it further, he said thus, I my self now do that which is lawfull, but I do now dissemble. *Ergo*, it is lawfull to dissemble; at which her Majesty, and all the Auditory were very merry, I could  
make

make a rehear  
oration conce  
allowed a sec  
ion, a policy  
ment taking to  
too little of t  
his speech he  
Howbeit, if I  
might conn  
Highness, th  
found in him  
him too tedi  
to him to cu  
her self wen  
that evening  
some told h  
of a sermo  
should ha  
confounde  
forbare he  
privately  
the heads  
spake to th  
there the  
precifeness  
Laws, and  
seemed he  
last to H  
ceived a b



make a rehearfall of some of the Bishops oration concerning this question, how he allowed a secrecy, but without dissimulation, a policy but not without piety, least men taking too much of the Serpent, have too little of the Dove, but I am sure in all his speech he allowed no equivocation. Howbeit, if I should insist long hereon, I might commit the same fault to your Highness, that the Queen at that time found in him, which was that she thought him too tedious. For she had sent twice to him to cut short his Oration, because her self went to make a publique speech that evening, but he would not, or as some told her, could not put himself out of a set methodicall speech, for fear he should have marr'd it all, and perhaps confounded his memory. Wherefore she forbore her speech that day, and more privately the next morning, sending for the heads of Houses, and a few others she spake to them in Latin, and among others she school'd Doctor Reynolds, for his preciseness, willing him to follow her Laws, and not to run before them. But it seemed he had forgotten it when he came last to Hampton Court, so as there he received a better schooling. I may not forget

get

get how the Queen in the midst of her oration, casting her eye aside, and seeing the old Lord, *Treasurer Burleigh* standing on his lame feet for want of a stool, she call'd in all hast for a stool for him, nor would she proceed in her speech till she saw him provided of one, then fell she to it again, as if there had been no interruption: upon which one that might be so bold with her, told her after, that she did it of purpose to shewe that she could interrupt her speech, and not be put out, although the Bishop durst not adventure to do a less matter the day before.

But this Bishop was every way a very sufficient man, and for such esteemed while he was of *Christ-Church*. Trifling accidents shewe as good proof of times, as the waightiest occasions. Such a one hapned this Doctor while he was of the University as a Scholar of that time hath told me, and it was this. There had been a very sharp frost (such as have been many this year, and a sudden rain or fleet falling with it from the South-East, had as it were candied all that side of the Steeple at *Christ-church*, with an ice mixed with snow, which with the warmth of the Sun soon after 10. of the clock began

gan to resolve,  
ing in the mi  
down altoget  
Church, with  
a would have  
Church. The  
ers is usuall)  
each man hast  
they hindered  
ing down, and  
God, as in th  
danger, straigh  
cheerfull, bot  
encouraged the  
le quietly fini  
chief praise I  
was this; for  
were in his o  
hand by Laps  
some great  
Letter nor co  
Knight, nor  
ment of any  
ency and the  
to sue for a b  
a means to r

gan to resolve, and Doctor *Westphaling* being in the middle of his Sermon, it fell down altogether upon the Leads of the Church, with such a noyse, as if indeed it would have thrown down the whole Church. The people (as in sudden terrors is usuall) fill'd all with tumult, and each man hasted to be gone so fast that they hindered one another. He first kneeling down, and recommending himself to God, as in the apprehension of a sodain danger, straight rose again, and with so chearfull, both voice and countenance, encouraged them as they all returned, and he quietly finished his Sermon. But his chief praise I reserve for the last, which was this; for all such benefices as either were in his own gift, or fell into his hand by Lapse, which were not few, and some of great value, he neither respected Letters nor commendations of Lords nor Knights, nor Wife nor friends in preferment of any man, but onely their sufficiency and their good conversation, so as to sue for a benefice unto him, was rather a means to miss then to attain it.

Doctor



Doctor Robert Bennet.

This Bishop was preferr'd to this place since my Authour wrote his Catalogue, so as he is not therein specified; yet must I not do him that wrong to omit in this relation. This is he (if your Highness do remember it) of whom his Majesty said, if he were to chuse a Bishop by the aspect, he would chuse him of all the men he had seen, for a grave reverent and pleasing countenance. Concurring herein in a sort, though by contraries with the judgement of Henry the fourth Emperour, who comming from hunting one day (as *Malmesbury* writeth) went for devotion sake into a Church, where a very ill-favoured faced Priest was at service. The Emperour thinking his virtues fured his visage, said to himself, how can God like of so ugly a fellows service. But it fortun'd at that instant, the Priests boy mumbling of that versicle in the hundred Psalm, *Ipso nos fecit & non ipsi nos*, and because he pronounced it not plainly, the Priest reproved him, and repeated it again, aloud, *Ipse nos fecit & non ipsi nos*, which the Emperour applying to his own

Co-

He  
negitation, tho  
ne prophetica  
ward esteeme  
a Bishop.  
could not set  
haps he go  
to come t  
knew in Ca  
a proper a  
tionis; and  
be Batchello  
an Argume  
a Ball in th  
Doctor yet livi  
to his Na  
called him Er  
him in his ou  
Omnes gre  
came to Cha  
ret high, v  
made fortun  
Captains, a  
the choyce of  
other Bishop  
now speak of  
Do

Cogitation, thought the Priest to have some propheticall spirit, & from that time forward esteemed him greatly, and made him a Bishop. Thus that Bishop, though he could not set so good a face on it, yet perhaps he got as good a Bishoprick. But to come to our Bishop whom my self knew in *Cambridge*, a Master of Art, and a proper active man, and plaid well at *Tennis*; and after that, when he came to be Batchellor of Divinity, he would toss an Argument in the Schools, better then a Ball in the *Tennis-court*. A grave Doctor yet living, and his ancient alluding to his Name in their disputation, called him *Erudite Benedicte*, and gave him for his outward, as well as inward Ornaments great commendation. He became after Chaplain to the Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, who was very curious, and no lesse fortunate in the choyce of his Chaplains, and they no lesse happy in the choyce of their Patron, as Mr. *Day* after Bishop of *Winchester*, the Bishop I now speak of

*Doctor Neale now Dean of Westminster, and divers others.*

*Chichester.*

## Chichester.

**I** Finde in former ages many unlearned and unfit men, by favour recommended to Bishopricks, but of a man recommended by the King, and refused by the Clergy, onely for his want of Learning, I think there is but one Example, and that was one *Robert Paslew* in the time of *Hen. 3.* which Prince is no less to be commended for admitting the refusall, then they for refusing; but yet in speaking of learned Bishops, this Church may say their last have been their best. Doctor *Watson* your Highness can remember his Majesties Almoner, he was a very good Preacher, preferred by the Queen first, to the Deanry of *Bristol*, where he was well beloved; and after to *Chichester*, where he was more honoured, if not more beloved, for the course of his life, and cause of his death, I might in some sort compare him to Bishop *Vaughan*, late of *London*, he grew somewhat corpulent, and having been sick, and but newly recovered,

adventured  
lace, and so by

Doct

His Majesty  
refer Doctor  
Westminster, m  
to succeed him  
the Aumer  
the 3d his Cha  
Schollar, he h  
Learning. T  
knoweth so w  
oft, as it may  
hear more of  
lay your Hi  
him, for the  
him, or mor  
are sent, I w  
far, that yo  
better. He w  
ed up in the  
caster, and  
was found  
he was not  
rall exhib  
Councello  
hereafter.



ed, adventured to travel to wait in his place, and so by recidivation he dyed.

Doctor *Andrews*.

His Majesty having a great desire to prefer Doctor *Andrews*, then Dean of *Westminster*, made speciall choyce of him to succeed him as well in the Bishoprick as the Aumnership, and I suppose if *Hen.* the 3d his Chaplain had been so good a Schollar, he had not been refused for his Learning. This Bishop your Highness knoweth so well, and have heard him so oft, as it may be you think it needless to hear more of him. But I will be bold to say your Highness doth but half know him, for the vertues that are not seen in him, are more and greater then those that are seen, I will therefore play the blab so far, that your Highness may know him better. He was born in *London*, and trained up in the School of that famous *Mulcaster*, and for the speciall towardness was found in him in very young yeares, he was not onely favoured, but had liberrall exhibition given him by a great Councillor of those times, as I shall note hereafter. The course of his study was  
not

not as most mens are in these times, to get a little superficial sight in Divinity, by reading two or three of the new writers, and straight take Orders, and up into the Pulpit. Of which kind of men a Reverent Bishop yet living said as properly as pleasantly, when one told of a young man that preached twice every Lords day, beside some exercising in the Week dayes, it may be (saith he) he doth talk so often, but I doubt he doth not preach. And to the like effect the late Queen said to the same Bishop, when she had on the Fryday heard one of those talking Preachers much commended to her by some body, and the Sunday after heard a well labour'd Sermon that smelt on the Candle, I pray said she, let me have your bosom Sermons, rather then your lip-Sermons; for when the Preacher takes pains, the Auditor takes profit. But to come to Doctor *Andrews* that gathered before he did spend, reading both new Writers and old Writers, not as tasting but as digesting them, and finding according to our Saviours saying. Ο παλαιος χρηστότερος the old to be more profitable, at last his sufficiency could be no longer conceal'd. But as an industrious Mer-

Marchant th  
follows his Tr  
his wealth bei  
no longer  
for Subsidies  
services: so  
suddenly brea  
bodied projec  
precepts of pie  
meaning to m  
him (as I have  
earnestly with  
was even then  
certain state po  
he had too mu  
be fear'd with  
blown aside  
him plainly,  
his Learning,  
Councillor se  
Fryer *Pinkie*  
what he tho  
him with some  
afterward did  
tegrity and ho  
derer to his en  
one was a Pre  
him, they call  
oner, a place

Marchant that secretly and diligently follows his Trade with small shewe, till his wealth being grown so great, it can be no longer hidden, is then call'd on for Subsidies and Loans, and publique services: so did this mans excellencies suddenly break forth. His Patron that studied projects of policy, as much as precepts of piety, hearing of his fame, and meaning to make use thereof, sent for him (as I have credibly heard) and dealt earnestly with him, to hold up a side that was even then falling, and to maintain certain state points of Puritanisme. But he had too much of the *αἰσχος* in him to be scar'd with a Councillors frown, or blown aside with his breath, answered him plainly, they were not onely against his Learning, but his Conscience. The Councillor seeing this man would be no Fryer *Pinhie* (to be taught in a Closet what he should say at *Pauls*) dismiss him with some disdain for the time; but afterward did the more reverence his integrity and honesty, and became no hinderer to his ensuing preferments. Of these one was a Prebend in *Pauls*, belonging to him, they call the Confessor or Confessionner, a place notoriously abused in time

H

of



of Popery by their tyranny and superstition; but now of late by a contrary extream too much forgotten and neglected: while he held this place, his manner was, especially in *Lent* time, to walk duly at certain hours, in one of the Iles of the Church, that if any came to him for spirituall advice and comfort, as some did, though not many, he might impart it to them. This Custom being agreable to Scripture, and Fathers, expressed and required in a sort in the Communion Book, not repugning the 39 Articles, and no lesse approved by *Calvin* in his Institutions, yet was quarrel'd with by divers (upon occasion of some Sermons of his) as a point of Popery. The like scandall was taken of some, though not given by him, for his reverent speaking of the highest Mystery of our Faith and heavenly food the *Lords Supper*, which some are so stiffe in their knees, or rather in their hearts, that they hold it Idolatry to receive that kneeling. But whatsoever such barked at, he ever kept one tenor of Life and Doctrine *Exemplar* and unreprouvable.

Two speciall things I have observed in his Preaching, that I may not omit to  
 speak

speak of. One  
 to God and to  
 civill Magist  
 severing them  
 The other  
 Life, and to  
 true Repenta  
 Of the first  
 before the Qu  
 most famous  
 thy people like  
 and Aaron. V  
 courteous ear  
 it goes in at  
 ther) yet it le  
 ny of all for  
 the greatest  
 as he was a  
 man speak w  
 like to this  
 King, of two  
 of one peece.  
 say all his Se  
 tion but his  
 the last Nove  
 with ever to  
 the Lord tur  
 And I never  
 ly affected

nd superstiti-  
contrary ex-  
d neglected  
manner was,  
walk duly at  
Iles of the  
him for spi-  
as some did,  
t impart it to  
agreeable r  
essed and re  
union Book  
icles, and n  
his Institut-  
h by divers  
mons of his  
like scand  
not given  
king of  
and heave  
which some  
rather in  
Idolary to  
whatsoever  
he tenor of  
and unre-  
observed in  
ot omit t  
spee

speak of. One to raise a joynt reverence to God and the Prince, to spirituall and civill Magistrate, by uniting and not severing them.

The other to lead to amendment of Life, and to good works, the fruits of true Repentance.

Of the first kind, he made a Sermon before the Queen long since, which was most famous of this Text. *Thou leddest thy people like Sheep by the hands of Moses and Aaron.* Which Sermon, (though courteous ears are commonly so open, as it goes in at one ear, and out at the other) yet it left an *Aculeus* behind in many of all sorts. And *Henry Noel* one of the greatest Gallants of those times, sware as he was a Gentleman, he never heard man speak with such a spirit. And the like to this was his Sermon before the King, of two silver Trumpets to be made of one peece. Of the second kind I may say all his Sermons are, but I will mention but his last, that I heard the fifth of the last *November*, which Sermon I could wish ever to read upon that day. *When the Lord turned the Captivity of Sion, &c.* And I never saw his Majesty more sweetly affected with any Sermon then with

H 2

that.

that. But to conclude, I perswade my self, that whensoever it shall please God to give the King means, with consent of his confederate Princes to make that great peace which his blessed word *Beati Pacifici* seemeth to promise, I mean the ending of this great Schisme in the Church of God, procured as much by ambition, as by superstition; This reverent Prelate will be found one of the ablest, not of *England* onely, but of *Europe*, to set the course for composing the controversies, which I speak not to add reputation to his sufficiency by my judgement; but rather to win credit to my judgement by his sufficiency. And whereas I know some that have known him so long as I have, yet have heard and believe no lesse of his Learning then I speak, find fault that he is not so apt to deliver his resolution upon every question moved as they could wish, who if they be not quickly resolved of that they aske, will quickly resolve not to care for it. I say this Cunctation is the mean between Precipitation and Procrastination, and is specially commended by the Apostle St. James, as I have heard him alledge it, *Sit omnis homo βραδὺς οἷς τὸ λαλῆσαι tardus*

lus ad loquens

His Bilho  
Hen the  
of the poor  
the less been in  
times. The g  
mind of some  
allowance of  
would make  
This City in  
14 Bishops,  
nall, two were  
it but one hat  
the last before  
Young, but liv  
red not to re  
Barlow is one  
one of the rip  
decessors, fin  
lack with hi  
Hill. There  
nies of his  
less of it; b



*dus ad loquendum, tardus ad iram.*

---

*Rocheſter.*

*Doct̃or Barlow.*

**T**His Biſhoprick having been noted in *Hen. the 3<sup>d</sup>* his time, to have been one of the poorſt of *England*, hath I ſuppoſe the leſs been impoveriſhed in the ſpoyling times. The grand ſpoylers being of the mind of ſome Taylors, that when their allowance of ſtuſſe was moſt ſcant, they would make the Garment the Larger. This City in theſe laſt 100 years, hath had 14 Biſhops, of which one was a Cardinall, two were Arch-Biſhops, and I take it but one hath dyed *Biſhop*, and that was the laſt before this whoſe Name was *Young*, but lived to be very old, and deſired not to remove. His Succeſſor Doct̃or *Barlow* is one of the youngſt in age, but one of the ripeſt in learning of all his predeceſſors, ſince *Biſhop Fiſher* that had ill luck with his learning, to die upon *Tower-Hill*. There are ſo many printed teſtimonies of his ſufficiency, as I need ſay the leſſe of it; but it is like he ſhall not abide

there long. Of all his Sermons he preached before Queen *Elizabeth*, which were many, and very good. One that she liked exceedingly was of the Plough, of which she said, *Barlows* Text might seem taken from the Cart, but his talk may teach you all in the Court. He made a Sermon not long after that at *Pauls*, which man, especially Puritans, did much mislike, and for that cause call it (alleging to his name) the Barley Loaf, not marking how much honour they give it in their scorn, by example, both of the old Testament and new. In the old Testament, the Barley Loaf signified *Gedeons* sword, ordained to destroy the wicked. In the new, by the blessing of our Saviour, that fed more thousands of honest men then this offended.

Of O X E N F O R D.  
Doctor *Underhill*.

**F**rom *Rocheſter* I ſhould go a long pilgrimage to *St. Davids* in *Wales*, ſave I muſt bait a little out of my way at four new Biſhopricks erected by King *Henry* the

the eighth  
therefore I ha  
ſolved of a H  
fortunate exp  
bait eſpeciall  
if I ſtay too l  
courſe is to  
This Biſhopri  
erected, had  
and then con  
time of pure  
would yield  
recommended  
place, perſw  
the way to a b  
was out of b  
his Firſt Fru  
heard at Gree  
and poverty  
do ſome f  
Oxford, fo  
done on the  
a new ſoler  
charge, whi  
at which I  
preſent wit  
taught, N  
at large ſh  
though th

the eighth of famous memory, and therefore I hope not ordained to be dissolved of a *Henry* the ninth of future and fortunate expectation; I say I will but bait especially at *Oxford*, lest I be baited, if I stay too long, for I know this discourse is to some as *Unguis in ulcere*. This Bishoprick being but 66 yeers since erected, had two Bishops in 26 yeeres, and then continued voyd 21. yeeres, what time of pure devotion to the Leases that would yield good Fines, a great person recommended Doctor *Underhill* to this place, perswading him to take it, as in the way to a better; but God knowes it was out of his way every way. For ere his First Fruits were paid, he died (as I heard at *Greenwich*, in much discontent and poverty; yet his preferrer to seem to doe some favour to the University of *Oxford*, for recompence of the spoyle done on the Bishoprick of *Oxford*, erected a new solemne lecture there at his own charge, which Doctor *Reynolds* did read, at which Lecture I hapned once to be present with the Founder, where we were taught, *Nihil & non*, as elsewhere I have at large shewed to your Highnesse. But though the many-headed beast, the mul-



titude was bleared with this bounty ; yet the Schollers that were more *Nasuti, oculati & Cordati*, did smell, and see, and say, that this was but to steale a goose, and stick a feather. And indeed this was the true Theorique and Practique of Puritanisme. One impugning the authority of Bishops secretly, by such Lectures ; the other impoverishing their Livings openly by such Leases.

After the Bishop *Underhill* was laid under the earth, I think the Sea of *Oxford* would have been drowned in the Sea of Oblivion, if his Majesty, whose soule abhors all sacriledge had not supplied it with the good Father that now holdeth it, Doctor *John Bridges*, a man whose Volumes in Prose and Verse give sufficient testimony of his industry, though for mine own part I am grown an unfit praiser of Poetry, having taken such a surfeit of it in my youth, that I think now, a gray head and a verse doe not agree together, and much lesse a grave matter, and a verse. For the reputation of Poetry is so altered by the iniquity of the times, that whereas it was wont to make simple folke believe some things that were false, now it makes our great  
wise

wife men to  
When the C  
lith verse, as  
the descend  
never questi  
sung 50 year

His Spirit a  
lo  
To them that  
la

The doubt  
of these two  
of the forme  
Wherefor  
and Hymns  
in verse as  
and Davids  
almost c  
abje: all P  
nity. But  
the travels  
ment of mi  
post to my

wise men to doubt of things that be true.  
When the Creed was first put into English verse, as it is now sung in the Church, the descending of Christ into Hell, was never questioned, but since it hath been sung 50 yeere or more,

*His Spirit did after this descend into the  
lower parts*

*To them that long in darknesse were, the true  
light of our hearts.*

The doubt that was made of the latter of these two verses, hath caused the truth of the former to be called in question.

Wherefore though I grant that Psalms and Hymns may, and perhaps ought to be in verse as good Linguists affirme, *Moses* and  *Davids* Psalms to be originally, yet I am almost of opinion that one ought to abjure all Poetry when he comes to Divinity. But not derogating herein from the travels of my betters and the Judgement of mine Elders I proceed or rather pass to my next stage.

---

OF GLOCESTER.  
Dr. Thomson.

**A**T *Glocester* I shall at this time make a very short bait, the last Bishop thereof being but lately removed to *London*, and the present Bishop scant yet warme in his seat; yet this I must say, that I have heard some students of good judgement that knew him in *Oxford* affirme, that in his very young yeares he gave a great hope and good presage of his future excellency, having a rare gift *ex tempore* in all his Schoole exercises, and such a happy wit to make use of all occurrents to his purpose, as if he had not taken the occasions, as they fell out by accident, but rather bespoken such pretty accidents to fall out to give him the occasions. I have often heard him before *Queen Elizabeth*, and it was not possible to deliver sounder matter nor with better method, for which cause he was greatly respected and revered at the Court. But for his latter Sermon before the two most magnificent Kings, your Highness Father and Uncle, I cannot

not

not praise him  
man, but I  
judgements  
did carry the  
Latine Language  
unto Cambridge  
Oxford; and  
virtues no  
some further  
title hereafter

Of PE  
D

I should  
and my self  
not comm  
being one  
have been g  
by the late  
approved in  
of his Maj  
which I w  
(to some  
censures of  
Apologie.  
Cambridge



not praise him ; no, for I am a *Cambridge* man, but I can envy him, that in two judgements, *omni exceptione majoribus*, did carry the commendation of the pure Latine Language (peculiar as I thought unto *Cambridge*) to her younger sister of *Oxford*; and thus much for him whose vertues no doubt will give matter for some further Relation under some other title hereafter.

---

OF PETERBOROUGH.  
Dr. Thomas Dove.

I Should doe both this worthy Prelate and my selfe much wrong, if I should not commend him for many good parts, being one whom I have long known to have been greatly respected and favoured by the late Queen ; and no lesse liked and approved in the more learned judgement of his Majesty. Howbeit the ground on which I would build his chiefe praise (to some of the *Aristarchy* and sower censures of these daies, requires first an Apologie. For I remember that even in *Cambridge*, about twenty five yeers since,

and

and I am sure he remembers it too) a question arose among the Divines scarce fit for the Schooles, lesse fit for the Pulpit, yet was it both handled and determined in the Pulpit, whether Rhetoricall Figures and Tropes, and other artificiall ornaments of speech taken from prophane authors, as sentences, adages, and such like, might be used in Sermons, and not rather the plaine naked truth delivered out of the word of God. The precise sort, that would have the Word, and Church and all goe naked, saving some Apron perhaps of Fig-leaves, were not onely earnest but bitter against the use of all such humane, or (as they call them) prophane helps, calling them paintings fitter for Strumpets, then for chaste Matrons. But the graver and more Orthodox were of the other opinion, and namely my learned Tutor Doctor *Flemming*, by appointment of the heads of the Colledges in an excellent Sermon determined the controversie. That seeing now the extraordinary gift, first of tongues, then of miracles was ceased, and that knowledge is not now *Infusa* but *Acquisita*, we should not despise the helpe of any humane learning, as neither St. *Paul* did

did, who  
and hath m  
exaggeration  
Epistles; fo  
ornaments, fo  
as curiously  
About tw  
some questio  
canvased at  
the Pulpit  
*Reynolds*,  
But upon o  
which my  
scholler) an  
present; he  
rather discla  
that now i  
change) doth  
now then b  
may serve a  
and Figure  
this chaste  
as I began  
attended a  
plentifully  
been, or  
and that  
since suff  
Majesty t

did, who used the sentences of Poets, and hath many excellent Tropes, with exaggerations and exclamations in his Epistles; for chastity doth not abhor all ornaments, for *Judeth* did attire her head as curiously as *Jesabel*, &c.

About twelve yeeres after this, the very same question in the same manner was canvased at *Oxford*, and determined in the Pulpit by *Dr. House* against Doctor *Reynolds*, who held the other opinion. But upon occasion of this Sermon, at which my brother (that had been his scholler) and my selfe hapned both to be present; he retracted to us his opinion, or rather disclaimed, as my Lord of *Duresme* that now is (but then Dean of *Christchurch*) doth well remember. This opinion then being sound, that Eloquence may serve as an handmaid, and Tropes and Figures, as Jewels and Ornaments to this chaste Matron, Divinity; I must say as I began, that his Sermons are as well attended and adorned in this kind, and as plentifully as any of his predecessors have been, or his successors are like to be; and that they were wont so to be long since sufficeth this testimony, that her Majesty that last raigned when she first  
heard



heard him, said, she thought the holy Ghost was descended again in this Dove.

OF BRISTOL.  
Dr. John Thornbury.

**B**ristol being a Bishoprick of the later  
Berection, namely but 66. years since,  
no marvaile, it never had any Bishop  
thereof Cannonized for a Saint, yet it can-  
not be denyed since to have had one *Holy-*  
*man*; and if copulation with a Bishop  
might make them holy, it hath had also in  
his short time more then one holy woman.  
I spent a roving shaft on *Fletchers* second  
*Marriage*, I would I could as well plucke  
out the Thorne of Doctor *Thornburys* first  
*Marriage* out of every mans conscience  
that have taken a scandall of his second.  
For my part whatsoever I think in my pri-  
vate, it becoms us not to Judge our Judges,  
the Customes and Lawes of some Coun-  
tries differ from other, and sometimes are  
changed and mended in the same, as this  
case of divorce is most godly reformed in  
ours, and as *Vincentius Lirinensis* saith  
well of *St. Cyprian* who had before the  
Coun-

Councell of  
zing. The A  
is no doubt i  
practisers of  
say of this Bi  
pardoned, Et  
he that shall  
in hoc seculo.  
Limbrick in I  
Bristol in E  
what? doth  
suppose it do  
most of that I  
sed, as they t  
for their Bish  
have one wife  
for Lay mens  
them it is  
(which they  
they) and th  
St. Paul to  
gave Sacram  
some of their  
ly, and diff  
it were but a  
they draw n  
and bigam  
God the he  
har pennar

Councell of *Carthage* defended rebaptizing. The Author of this errour, saith he, is no doubt in heaven, the followers and practisers of it now goe to hell, so I may say of this Bishop, his remarriage may be pardoned, *Et in hoc seculo et in futuro*, but he that shall so do, again may be met with in *hoc seculo*. But it was the Bishop of *Limbrick* in *Ireland* and not the Bishop of *Bristol* in *England* that thus married; what? doth this lessen the scandall? I suppose it doth. For I dare affirme, that most of that Diocesse are so well catechised, as they thinke it as great a scandall for their Bishop, (yea rather greater) to have one wife as to have two, and though for Lay mens Marriage, their Priests tell them it is a holy Sacrament in them (which they count a Sacriledge in a Bishop) and they conferre to them out of *St. Paul* τὸ μυστήριον τὸ το μέγα ὄν, there is a great Sacrament, yet their people and some of their Peers also regard it as slightly, and dissolve it more uncivilly then if it were but a civill contract, for which they draw not onely by their bastardies and bigamies many apparent scourges of God the heavenly Father, but also a peculiar pennance unto their Nation of one fasting

fasting day extraordinary from their holy father the Pope. But setting aside this misfortune rather then fault, which if God and the King pardon him for, who shall impute to him? for other matters, I have reason to think him and his in Gods and the Kings favour. He and his whole family had a miraculous escape in *Ireland*, which I would all our Bishops did know, that they might remember to keep their houses in better reparations. Lying in an old Castle in *Ireland* in a large room, partitioned but with sheets or curtens, his wife, children, and servants, in effect a whole family; In the dead time of the night, the floore over head being earth and plaster, as in many places is used, overcharged with weight, fell wholly downe together, and crushing all to pieces that was above two foot high as cupboards, tables, formes, stooles, rested at last upon certaine chests, as God would have it, and hurt no living creature. He did many good services in *Ireland* for our Queen and State, for which he was thought worthy of a better abode, then in that Purgatory.

He hath very good understanding of that Countrey, and if some others, who  
are

are since gone  
as willing as  
Majesty the d  
the fittest cure  
long time hav  
medies of Sa  
sharp to the  
the Patients.  
Bishop, whom  
he is not unfa  
dome, of Co  
piscopall as to  
ture befeemin  
a Bishop.

Of St. D A  
Bishop

Of this an  
Archbish  
old time Brit  
Ld Menevia  
I was told of  
by Calixtus  
note, ascribin  
this place, v  
St. Davids sh  
pilgrimage



are since gone out of this world, had been as willing as he to have reported to his Majesty the diseases of that Countrey and the fittest cures, it may be it would not in long time have needed those desperate remedies of *Secandum* and *Urendum*, as sharp to the Surgeons oftentimes as to the Patients. But to conclude, of this Bishop, whom I love more then I praise, he is not unfurnisht of Learning, of Wisdom, of Courage and other as well Episcopall as temporall *panoplia* or furniture befitting a gentleman, a Dean, and a Bishop.

---

### Of St. DAVIDS, and the present Bishop, Dr. *Anthony Rudd*.

OF this ancient Bishoprick or rather Archbishoprick of St. *Davids* (as the old true Brittons doe call it) in latter called *Menevia*, and the Bishop *Menevensis*, I was told of an old indulgence granted by *Calixtus* the second, of a very speciall note, ascribing thereby great holinesse to this place, *viz.* that two pilgrimages to St. *Davids* should be equal in merit to one pilgrimage to *Rome*, expressed since for pil-

brevities sake by some Fryer in a ryming verse, *Roma semel quantum, Bis dat Menevia tantum.* This place hath yielded many excellent Bishops, as well for good Learning as good life, and for abstinence miraculous, if we believe stories that 33. Bishops successively did eat no flesh. I can adde little of the Bishops save of him that now lives whom if I knew not, yet by his Looke I should guesse to be a grave and austere man, even like *St. David* himselfe, but knowing him as I doe, he was in more possibility to have proved like to *St. John Baptist* in my opinion. There is almost none that waited in *Queen Elizabeths* Court and observed any thing, but can tell, that it pleased her very much to seeme, to be thought, and to be told that shee looked young. The Majesty and gravity of a Scepter borne 44. yeares could not alter that nature of a woman in her; This notwithstanding, this good Bishop being appointed to Preach before her in the Lent of the yeere 1596, the Court then lying at *Richmond*, wishing in a godly zeale, as well became him, that she should thinke sometime of Mortality, being then 63. years of age, he tooke this text fit for that purpose out of the

the Psalms, P  
to number on  
heart unto  
dled so we  
fectively, as  
I had not  
ained with  
ave well plea  
offended her.  
while of some  
bers, as three  
three for the  
for the Sabbat  
for a Jubile  
liver it so han  
in seven times  
dericall yeare  
tendat began  
Bishop discove  
the pulpit stan  
Clock, he fe  
plausible murr  
making Latin  
could prove t  
of the fatall m  
long before  
year, yet it  
not onely to  
a famous vi

the Psalms, Psalm. 90. vers. 12. *O teach us to number our dayes, that we may incline our heart unto wisdom*, which Text he handled so well, so learnedly, and so respectfully, as I dare undertake & so should I if I had not been somewhat better acquainted with the humour, that it would have well pleased her, or at least no way offended her. But when he had spoken a while of some sacred and mysticall numbers, as three for the Trinity, three times three for the heavenly Hierarchy seven for the Sabbath, and seven times seven for a Jubile; and lastly (I doe not deliver it so handsomely as he brought it in) seven times nine for the grand Climactericall yeare; she perceiving whereto it tended began to be trouled with it. The Bishop discovering all was not well, for the Pulpit stands there *Vis a vis* to the Closet, he fell to Treat of some more plausible numbers, as of the number 666. making *Latinus* with which he said he could prove the Pope to be Antichrist also, of the fatall number of 88. which being so long before spoken of for a dangerous year, yet it hath pleased God that yeare not onely to preserve her but to give her a famous victory, against the united Forces



ces of Rome and Spaine; and so he said there was no doubt but she should passe this year also and many more, if she would in her meditations and Soliloquies with God, as he doubted not she often did, and would say thus and thus. So making indeed an excellent prayer by way of *Prosopopeia* in her Majesties person acknowledging Gods great graces and benefits, and praying devoutly for the continuance of them, but withall interlarding it with some passages of Scripture that touch the infirmities of age; as that of Ecclesiastes 12. *When the Grynders shall be few in number, and they wax darke that looke out of the windowes: &c. and the Daughters of singing shall be abated:* and more to like purpose, he concluded his Sermon. The Queen as the manner was opened the window, but she was so farre from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly he should have kept his Arithmetick for himselfe, but I see said she the greatest Clerks are not the wisest men, and so went away for the time discontented. The Lord Keeper *Puckering* though reverencing the man much in his particular, yet for the present to asswage the Queens displeasure, commanded him to keep his house

house for a time  
truth her Maj  
his, for with  
exonely dis  
my hearing  
or speaking  
sermon. On  
Bishop was de  
so decayed in  
himself perha  
wont to be; f  
neither her f  
her voyce for  
ments; nor la  
decayed, and  
all the produc  
an inscription  
offered it fir  
and then to St  
both protestee  
nor, yet the C  
the Poetrie, an  
the standers b  
for St. Davie  
a strange f  
bignesse tha  
ly, that w  
yet twenty  
it; but I ra

house for a time, which he did. But of a truth her Majesty shewed no ill nature in this, for within three dayes after she was not onely displeased at his restraint, but in my hearing rebuked a Lady yet living for speaking scornefully of him and his Sermon. Onely to shew how the good Bishop was deceived in supposing she was so decayed in her limbes and senses as himself perhaps & other of that age were wont to be; she said she thankt God that neither her stomack nor strength, nor her voyce for singing nor fingring Instruments; nor lastly, her sight was any whit decayed, and to prove the last before us all she produced a little Jewell that had an inscription of very small Letters, and offered it first to my Lord of *Worcester*, and then to Sir *James Crofts* to read, and both protested *bona fide* that they could not, yet the Queen her selfe did finde out the Poesie, and made her selfe merry with the standers by upon it; and thus much for *St. Davids*. Yet I have been told of a strange story of a huge waight and bignesse that hath a pretty quality, namely, that with one finger you may stir it, yet twenty yoke of Oxen cannot remove it; but I rather think it is mistaken, for the

the stone Mr. *Cambden* writes of is neere  
*Pensance* in your Country of *Cornwal*, cal-  
 led *Mam amber*, of which he writes page  
 136. hath the very like quality.

## OF LANDAFF.

Doctor *Francis Godwin*.

It is doubtlesse a wonderfull antiquity  
 that my Authour produceth of *Landaff*,  
 that it professed Christianity, and had a  
 Church for Christian Religion in the yeer  
 of our Lord 180. But alas, for a man to  
 boast of great Nobility, and goe in rag-  
 ged clothes, and a Church to be praised  
 for great antiquity, and make ruinous  
 shoves, is in mine opinion according to  
 the vulgar proverbe, *a great boast and a  
 small roast*. But by this Authors relation  
 it appeares, this roast was so marred by an  
 ill Cooke, as by a worse Kitchen; for in  
 the yeare 1545. being the 37 yeare of  
*Henry* the eight, Doctor *Kitchen* being  
 made of an idle Abbot, a busie Bishop, &  
 wading through those hazardous times  
 that ensued till the first yeare of *Queene  
 Elizabeth*, to save himselfe was content  
 to spoile his Bishoprick; Satan having in  
 those dayes more care to sift the Bishop-  
 pricks

pricks then the  
 possible for a  
 Cantate domino  
 a fourteen yeare  
 me, if he had  
 er then the Ch  
 he might seeme  
 the Kitchen, y  
 was as little fri  
 rest, spoiling t  
 fions that shoul  
 gave occasion t  
 Bishop of Wor  
 out Land, and  
 remove to Sain  
 for name sake, b  
 that is More-ga  
 Gen Bishop I n  
 Sub-Deane of  
 Godwin, havin  
 shed this work  
 this Bishopric  
 cant, and wo  
 him a much b  
 on, as may w  
 Doctor Coope  
 onely for ma  
 but for men  
 Eliot had m



pricks then the Bishops, else how was it possible for a man of that ranke to sing, *Cantate domino canticum novum* four times in fourteen yeares, and never sing out of tune, if he had not lov'd the Kitchen better then the Church. Howbeit, though he might seeme for name sake to favour the Kitchen, yet in spoyling that sea hee was as little friend to the Kitchen as the rest, spoyling the woods and good provisions that should have warm'd it, which gave occasion to Doctor *Babbington*, now Bishop of *Worcester*, to call it *Aph* without Land, and Doctor *Morgan* after to remove to Saint *Assaph*, from thence not for name sake, but for his own name sake, that is *More-gaine*: At what time the present Bishop I now speake of, being then Sub-Deane of *Exeter*, Doctor *Francis Godwin*, having that yeare newly published this worke, she gave him presently this Bishoprick, not full two moneths vacant, and would as willingly have given him a much better in her owne disposition, as may well appeare in that she gave Doctor *Cooper* the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*, onely for making a Dictionary, or rather but for mending that which Sir *Thomas Eliot* had made before. Of this Bishop therefore

therefore I may speake sparingly, yea, rather spare all speech, considering that every leafe of his worthy worke, is a sufficient testimony of his vertuous mind, unfatigable industry, and infinite reading; for even as we see commonly, those Gentlemen that are well descended, and better bred, are most carefull to preserve the true memory and pedigree of their Ancestors, which the base and ignorant, because they could not conserve, will seeme to condemne: So this worthy Bishop, collecting so diligently, & relating so faithfully the succession and lives of so many of our Christian most reverend Bishops in former ages, doth prove himselfe more by spirituall, then carnall birth, to come of those Ancestors, of whom it was long before prophecyed by the princely Prophet, *In stead of thy Fathers, thou shalt have Children whom thou shalt make Princes in all places.* Though the policy of these latter times hath sought to make our Fathers all but Children, and younger brothers (as they say) and to disinherit them of their patrimonie; he deserveth therefore a pen much better then mine, and equal to his own, to doe that for him he hath done for others. Before his going to Ex

eter.

der, I had son  
and have hear  
once at our A  
anner was to  
most aboundin  
ymony, conte  
lers, and want  
ber of his Ser  
Dives and Laza  
the Scriptures h  
who Dives was  
his face he migh  
was at the least a  
haps of Oyer & T  
was so ill take  
ence, that a gra  
be made of it, t  
seditious speech  
cause it was a de  
a mans enemies  
much good as hi  
culation & his d  
him both better  
by them that v  
good. Since  
more places fr  
Exeter, and th  
that I am beco  
person, but y

eter, I had some acquaintance with him, and have heard him preach more then once at our Assizes and else where, his manner was to be sharpe against the Vices most abounding in that time, Sacriledge Symony, contempt of God in his Ministers, and want of Charity. Amongst other of his Sermons, preaching once of *Dives* and *Lazarus*, he said, that though the Scriptures had not expressed plainly who *Dives* was, yet by his clothes and his face he might be bold to affirme, hee was at the least a Justice of Peace, and perhaps of *Oyer & Terminer* too. This speech was so ill taken by some guilty conscience, that a great matter was inforc'd to be made of it, that it was a dangerous & seditious speech; and why? forsooth because it was a deare yeare; but see how a mans enemies sometimes doe him as much good as his friends: their fond accusation & his discreet justification made him both better known, & more respected by them that were able to doe him most good. Since this he hath lived in so remote places from my occasions, first at *Exeter*, and then beyond sea in *Wales*, that I am become almost a stranger to his person, but yet I am growne better acquainted

I



quainted with his writings both in Latin and English, and namely by this his Catalogue, which having read first with great contentment to my self; I have since for your Highness pleasure perused again, and presumed to adde some notes, and a table, by way of Alphabet, for the more readie finding of most memorable matters, beside a supply of such as were in his edition wanting; of whom finding himselfe to be one, that comming in so worthily was unworthy to be left out. I give him here in his due place his more due commendation, which if I should fortune upon some envie to have forborn, or upon judgement to have omitted, as a praise needlesse where the whole worke is his praise, he might worthily have said as much of me, as I wrote of a certaine Poetaster some yeares past, who left me out of the bead-roul of some riming paper blotters that he call'd Poets.

*Of Poets Balbus reckoning up a table,  
doth boast he makes their names more honourable,  
And nere vouchsafing me to name at all,  
he saies he knows he grieved me to the gall.  
I galled? simple soule; no, thou art gulled  
To thinke I prize the praise of such a dull bead,*

*Whose*

*that verse to gill  
as them (seeke testin  
To learn unlang  
No Books are prais*

*And thus m  
vince of Canter  
severall Dioces  
now to say fo  
vince of Yorke,  
to accomplish  
delity.*

*Of the Arc  
and  
Tho*

*Coverning  
that have been  
lives are partic  
thor, it seeme  
some note, tha  
for devotion an  
and nobilitie,  
lity as huge, a  
but of Europe  
have his excel  
age, I meane*

*Whose verse is guilty of some bodge or blame,  
Let them seeke testimonialls of their fame.*

*Then learn untaught, then learn ye envious Elves,  
No Books are prais'd, that praise not most themselves.*

And thus much be said for the Province of *Canterbury* and the Bishops of the severall Diocesses thereof. There follows now to say somewhat also of the Province of *Yorke*, which I shall endeavour to accomplish with like brevity and fidelity.

---

**Of the Arch-bishops of *Yorke*,  
and first of Doctor  
*Thomas Young*.**

Concerning the Arch-bishops of *Yorke* that have been in the former ages, whose lives are particularly related by this Author, it seemes to me a matter worthy some note, that there have been of them, for devotion and pietie, as holy, for blood and nobilitie, as high, of wealth and ability as huge, as any not onely of *England* but of *Europe*. Now that every age may have his excellency, I will say of this our age, I meane for some fifty yeares past, in

I 2

which

which there hath bin seven Arch-bishops of *Yorke*, that these have been as excellent in courage, in learning, and eloquence; for Doctor *Nicholas Heath* whom her late Majesty found both Arch-bishop and Chancellor (though she did take or rather receive both from him) yet did she ever gratefully acknowledge both his courage & fidelity show'd in her cause, & used no man of his Religion so graciously. Of Arch-bishop *Grindall* I have spoken before, and in his due place given him his due praise; now I am to adde a word or two of Arch-bishop *Young*, that in the third yeare of *Queen Elizabeth* was made Arch-bishop. He was first Bishop of *Saint Davids*, and either next or very soon after Bishop *Farrar*, who among other articles that were alleaged against him, had one that I thinke was never alleaged against Clergy-man or Lay-man before, and that was for riding on a Scottish saddle; but this Bishop walked more warily then that Bishop did ride, so as this came to live in a state when t'other died at a stake: and how great soever his honour was in being both Arch-bishop and President, he left one president that too many are apt to follow, which was the pulling downe of

a goodly Hal  
Lead that cov  
Adroffie defi  
which he stai  
ing and relig  
to him, and a  
great friend th  
life time the  
rightly infor  
made no great  
chaused great  
dell, and how  
not heare, but  
male questis v  
my owne part  
I finde that so  
spirit, that in  
Hebrew Abac  
care and hear  
little true ver  
that breast. F  
ed of all this  
would be bol  
none that he  
at a venture,  
tale that I h  
I tell it of,  
the parties,  
was this ma



a goodly Hall, for the greedinesse of the  
Lead that covered it. *Plumbi fæda fames.*  
A drossie desire and unworthy part, with  
which he stained the reputation of learn-  
ing and religion, that was before ascribed  
to him, and although by meanes of some  
great friend this was lesse spoken of in his  
life time then after, yet if I have beene  
rightly informed, even by that he was  
made no great gainer. True it is, he pur-  
chased great things of the Earle of *Arun-*  
*dell*, and how his heires thrivewith it, I do  
not heare, but there is a perilous verse, *De*  
*male quaesitis vix gaudet tertius hæres.* For  
my owne part I must confesse, that where  
I finde that same destroying and reviving  
spirit, that in the Apocalyps is named in  
Hebrew *Abaddon*, & sounds in my English  
care and heart, *a bad one*, I suspect there is  
little true vertue or godlines harbour'd in  
that breast. But if he were finely beguil-  
ed of all this Lead by his great friend that  
would be bold with him, *I* imagin that  
none that heares it will much lament it;  
at a venture, *I* will tell your Highnesse the  
tale that *I* heard, from as good a man as  
*I* tell it of, onely because he named not  
the parties, *I* cannot precisely affirme it  
was this man, but *I* dare affirme this man

was as worthy of it. A great Lord in the Court in those daies sent to a great Prelate in the North to borrow 1000 li. of him: The Prelate protested on his faith (*I think not a justifying faith*) that he was not able to doe it, but if he were, he would be very willing, acknowledging great favours of the said Lord, and sending some present enough perhaps to pay for the use of 1000 li. The noble man that had a good espyall both North and South, hearing of a certaine Ship loaden with lead, belonging to this Prelate, that came to be sold at *London*, even as it came to land, sends for the Prelates Agent, shows him his Lords Letter and Protestation under his hand, proves the ability demonstrable by the Lead, and so by treaty or terrour, or treachery of the servant, made him betray his Master for 1000 li.

*Doctor Edwin Sands.*

As those that faile from *Flanders* or *Ireland*, to *London* or *Bristol*, being past the tempestuous and broken seas, and now in sight of the Harbour, yet even their fear to miscarry sometime by mistaking the Channell, are oft so perplexed, as one

bids

bids to set sail  
cast Anchor;  
ing toward th  
voluntary voy  
London once t  
Sands very fa  
Black-wall to  
on the black  
Greenwich, an  
have, as you  
the Godwins,  
this Edwin Sa  
Greenwich Ro  
becomes me  
spring Tide se  
Richmond. For  
of an Archb  
twenty yeares  
of 88. yet he  
having a son  
speakes and w  
fession, thoug  
fathers was, y  
ching shew be  
his writings  
therefore sho  
no lesse migh  
therefore for  
to the most

bids to set saile againe, another advises to  
 cast Anchor; so is it now with me, draw-  
 ing toward the end of this my short and  
 voluntary voyage: I remember a ship of  
*London* once that having past the *Goodwin*  
*Sands* very safe, and sayling on this side  
*Black-wall* to come up to *Ratcliefe*, struck  
 on the black Rock at the point below  
*Greenwich*, and was almost cast away. I  
 have, as your Highnesse sees past already  
 the *Godwins*, if I can aswell passe over  
 this *Edwin Sands*, I will goe roamer of  
*Greenwich* Rock, not forgetting to vaile as  
 becomes me in passing by, and if the  
 spring Tide serve, come to Anchor about  
*Richmond*. For I am entring now to write  
 of an Archbishop, who though he dyed  
 twenty yeares since in that *Anno mirabili*  
 of 88. yet he lives still in his off-spring,  
 having a sonne of his name that both  
 speakes and writes admirably, whose pro-  
 fession, though it be not of Religion as his  
 fathers was, yet never did his fathers prea-  
 ching shew better what to follow, then  
 his writings shew what to shun; if my Pen  
 therefore should wrong his father, his Pen  
 no lesse might wrong me. I must appeale  
 therefore for my justification in this point  
 to the most indifferent censurers, and to

great Lord in  
 ent to a great  
 row 1000 li.  
 ested on his  
 g faith) that  
 if he were,  
 acknowledg-  
 Lord, and  
 perhaps to  
 the noble man  
 North and  
 Ship loader  
 s Prelate, that  
 ven as it came  
 s Agent, shows  
 Protestation  
 e ability de-  
 d so by treaty  
 of the servant,  
 for 1000 li.

Flanders or  
 being past  
 as, and now  
 en their fear  
 mistaking the  
 text, as one  
 bids



yours especially sweet Prince, for whose sake I write; for if I should let passe a matter so notorious as that of this Archbishop of Yorke and Sir Robert Stapleton, it were so willfull an omission as every one might accuse me of; and if I should speake of either partially and against my owne conscience and knowledge, I should much more accuse my selfe. Here then is the *Scylla* and *Carybdis* that I faile betweene, and if I faile of my right course, I shall be driven to say as a silly preacher did upon an unlike occasion, and much lesse to his purpose when he hapned unawares to have a more learned Auditory then he expected.

*Incidit in ancillam cupiens vitare Caribden.*

But the Story that I make this long introduction unto is shortly this. About 25. yeares since there was great kindnesse, and had long continued between Archbishop Sands and Sir Robert Stapleton a Knight of *Yorke-shire*, whom your Highnesse hath often seen, who in those dayes for a man well spoken, properly seen in Languages, a comely and goodly Personage, had scant an equall, and (except Sir Philip  
Sidney

Sidney) no  
which Rea  
his Neighb  
make a spee  
the year 83.  
*Yorke-shire*, an  
score men in  
at this time  
wooded and w  
one of the b  
*West of Engla*  
ed with ful sa  
and no lesse t  
sperity of we  
dren, yet seen  
friendship of  
in all good c  
outward cor  
fort; but we  
Nulli te  
Gaudeb  
Too much  
make y  
Your joy  
and les  
These tw  
Conforts f  
tent, at last  
other by

*Sidney*) no superiour in *England*: for which Reasons the Arch-bishop of all his Neighbours and Countreymen, did make a speciall account of him. About the year 83. also he was High-Sheriffe of *York-shire*, and met the Judges with seven score men in futable Liveries, and being at this time likewise a Widdower, he wooed and won, and wedded soon after, one of the best reputed Widdows in the *West of England*. In this felicity he sailed with ful sails, but somewhat too high, and no lesse the Arch-bishop in like prosperity of wealth, and friends and Children, yet seeming above all, to joy in the friendship of this Knight, who answered in all good correspondence, not onely of outward complement, but inward comfort; but well said the *Spanish Poet*,

*Nulli te facias nimis sodalem,*

*Gaudebis minus & minus dolebis.*

Too much Companion

make your self to none,

Your joy will be the lesse,

and lesse your mone.

These two so friendly Neighbours and Consorts swimming in this Calm of content, at last hapned to fall fowl one on another by this occasion. The Knight in

for whose  
passe a mat-  
Archbishop  
Stapleton, it  
as every one  
ould speake  
nt my owne  
ould much  
e then is the  
aile betweene,  
rse, I shall be  
her did upon  
ch lesse to his  
unawares to  
tory then be

are Caribden.

this long in-  
s. About 25  
indnesse, and  
Archbishop  
a Knight  
hnesse hath  
for a man  
Languages,  
onage, had  
t Sir Philip  
Sidney

his great good fortunes, having as great designs among other things, had laid the foundation of a fair house, or rather Palace, the model whereof he had brought out of *Italy*, which house he intended to name *Stapletons stay*; and for that cause invited the Arch-bishop in good kindness to see it, and requested him for the more credit, and as it were, blessing to the house, that his grace would give it the foresaid name. But when the Arch-bishop had fully beheld it, and in his Judgement found it fitter for a Lord Treasurer of *England*, then for a Knight of *York-shire*. He said to him, would you have me call this intended House *Stapletons Stay*. Nay rather let me say to you, stay *Stapleton*; for if you go forward to set up this House, it will pull you down. How often a man loses a friend with a jest, and how grievous it is for a mans vanity to be crost in the humour. This speech of my Lords that I should think, intended friendly, uttered faithfully, and applyed even fatherly unto him, he took in so deep disdain and despite, that howsoever he smothered it for the present, from that time forward he sought a mean to revenge it. And

want-

wanting nei  
rage to exec  
or at least  
stratagem, n  
on the goo  
thing, but  
purse pay f  
house. He a  
in my Lord  
that had b  
two devise,  
lie next at D  
the house ha  
pose) Mistri  
sometimes  
Candle to h  
may furnise  
also by chan  
house. This  
are made p  
stratagem, b  
viz. to slip  
smock, mi  
lous, and sw  
tion, thoug  
dearthen t  
dignity, a  
Stapleton,  
Chamber



wanting neither wit to devise, nor courage to execute his design, he found out, or at least he supposed he had found a stratagem, not onely to wreak this scorn on the good Bishop that mistrusted nothing, but also to make the old mans purse pay for the finishing of the new house. He acquaints him with an Officer in my Lords house, some malecontent that had been denyed a Lease. These two devise, that when my Lord should lie next at *Doncaster*, where the Hostess of the house having been (formerly I suppose) Mistress *Sands* Maid, was bold sometimes to bring his Lordship a Cawdle to his Beds side (for in charity I may surmise no worse) Sir *Robert* should also by chance come and host at the same house. This bad Wife and her good man are made partakers and parties of this stratagem, her part was but a naked part, viz. to slip into my Lords Bed in her smock, mine Host must sodainly be jealous, and swear that he holds his reputation, though he be but a poor man, more dear then that he can indure such an indignity, and thereupon calls Sir *Robert Stapleton*, brings him to the Bishops Chamber in his Night-gown, takes them

in bed together with no small exclamation. The Knight that acted his part with most art, and least suspicion, takes great pains to pacifie the Hoast, conjures all that were admitted to secrecie and silence, and sending all to their Lodgings without tumult, asketh of my Lord how this came to passe. The Bishop tells him with a great Protestation, that he was betrayed by his man and his Hoast, little suspecting the Knight to be of the *Quorum*. The Knight sooths him in all he said, condoles the great mischance, is sorrowfull for the danger, and carefull for the honour of the Bishop, and specially the Church.

*Proh superi quantum mortalia pectora cæcæ Noctis habent? ipso sceleris molimine (Miles) Creditur esse pius.* The distressed Archbishop distrusting no fraud in him, asketh his advise in this disaster, and following his counsel from time to time, gives the Hoast a peece of money, the false Officer a Farm, and the Knight for his travail in this matter many friendly recompences. But when he found after all this smoothing and soothing, that he grew so bold at last to presse him beyond all good manner, for the good Mannour of

of

of Southwell,  
all was not w  
too late, to  
have done m  
plain to the  
to his ancient  
Leicester (for  
lost his life)  
call'd to the  
where they w  
visited, fined  
or rather the  
cially before  
diversly spre  
ers favoured  
the friends o  
take so perfec  
held the first  
red, notwith  
tence in the  
of being, th  
ly acknow  
the Arch-bi  
conceived  
yet his frien  
he carried  
at the Poc  
ous, as me  
to give hi

of Soothwell, then he found that in sooth all was not well, and was even compell'd too late, to that he might much better have done much sooner, viz. To complain to the Lords of the Councel, and to his ancient and dear friend, the Earl of Leicester (for whose Father he had almost lost his life) by whose help, he got them call'd to the Star-chamber. *Ore tenus*, where they were for this conspiracy convicted, fined and imprisoned. The same, or rather the infamy of this matter specially before their conviction was far and diversly spread, according as the Reporters favoured or disfavoured either: and the friends of each side had learned their tale so perfect, that many long time after, held the first impression they had received, notwithstanding the censure and sentence in the Starr-chamber. Part whereof being, that the Knight should publickly acknowledge how he had slandered the Arch-bishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly, yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long Whetstone hanging out at the Pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous, as men understood his meaning was to give himself the lie, which he would

not

exclamati-  
is part with  
takes great  
conjures all  
essie and fi-  
Lodgings  
y Lord how  
op tells him  
at he was be-  
st, little su-  
the Quorum.  
all he said,  
e, is sorrow-  
efull for the  
pecially the

pector a ceca  
mine (Milei)  
essed Arch-  
him, ask-  
and follow-  
time, gives  
e false Of-  
for his tra-  
lly recom-  
er all this  
he grew  
eyond all  
Mannour  
of



not in another matter have taken of any man. But thus the Bishop had a Conquest which he had no great comfort of, and lived but few years after it, and the Knight had a foile that he would not seem much daunted with, and lived to have part of his fine releast by his Majesties clemency; but yet he tost up and down all his life without any great contentment, from *Wiltshire* into *Wales*, and thence to the Isle of *Man*, a while to *Chelsey*, but little to *Yorkshire* where his stay should have been, so that of this story I could collect many documents, both for Bishops and Knights, but that I shun prolixity in a matter no way pleasing. Howbeit because one P. R. or R. P. for he can turn his name as Mountebank turns his Capp, in his Epistle before the Resolution (a Book much praised by Sir *Edwin Sand*, hath a scoffe after his manner at this Hostess of *Doncaster*; I would pray him but to peruse the Life of *St. Bernard*, not that of their lying Legend, but that which unworthily perhaps goeth among his most worthy works, written by *William Abbot* in five Books. There he shall find in the third Chapter of his first Book, how that same maidenly Saint

was

was subject to  
hall: first, of  
him in naked  
self was not 3  
believe he to  
his Hostess all  
night to come  
out each time.  
Theeves, wh  
more cause to  
but remembre  
had read it, h  
dissolved the  
own conceit f  
Dure were tru  
this Prelate  
been too fami  
is said to pass  
whole of hi  
Knights pra  
censure very  
for I heard J  
short Judge,  
on the Oath  
ing, the mar  
denied not  
times yelde  
it seemed f  
life, in beta

was subje~~ct~~ to the like manner of scandal: first, of a young woman lying by him in naked bed, half a night when himself was not 30 year old, and yet we must believe he toucht her not; and next of his Hostess also offering three times in one night to come to his Bed, and he crying out each time, *Latrones, Latrones, Theeves, Theeves*, which our Bishop had much more cause to have cryed, and had he but remembred it, as I doubt not but he had read it, he might peradventure have dissolved the pack with it. To utter mine own conceit franckly, if *Parsons* conjecture were true, that by humane frailty this Prelate had in his younger dayes been too familiar with this woman, which is said to passe but as a veniall sin among those of his Profession, yet was the Knights practise very foul, and the Lords censure very just that condemned him: for I heard Judge *Anderson*, a learned and stout Judge, condemn one for a Rape, upon the Oath of a Woman (notwithstanding, the man affirmed, and the Woman denied not, but she had often in former times yielded her self to his lust) because it seemed she had repented that course of life, in betaking her to a Husband. So my Lord,

Lord, if he had once such a fault, yet now that the fault had left him, as well as he the fault, had just cause to complain, and the Knights practise was blame-worthy to seek to entrap him thereby to the spoile of the Church and disgrace of his calling. And the Arch-bishop did much noblier to hazard this obloquie of some idle tongues then to have incurred the greater scandall of betraying his Church. To conclude therefore, I wish all Squires and all Knights to be fuller of reverence toward Bishops and Arch-bishops, and not to oppose or contest with them. The play at Chesse, a Game not devised for or by fooles may teach, that the Bishops due place is nearest the King, and though some Knight can leap better over the pawns heads, yet oftentimes he leaps short, where the Bishops power, if you crosse it, reacheth the length of the whole Province.

Doctor *John Piers*.

Of this Doctor *John Piers*, who lived and dyed a most reverent Prelate, I must, to give him the greater commendation, do like those, that when they will enforce them

them to leap t  
contrary way  
and by little  
ace, at last  
elves had def  
into some part  
how unlikely  
high honour a  
although he  
nough in his y  
the meanest b  
of good sort t  
to a competen  
a small Bene  
take it near  
great hazard  
excellent gui  
well esteeme  
there first he  
and rusticall  
enticed him  
then grown  
for whole nig  
and Cakes,  
of the forme  
wins ipse pa  
profluit dic  
faith



them to leap their farthest, go back the contrary way some part of the ground, and by little and little amending their pace, at last over-leap the mark themselves had designed, so shall I look back into some part of his life, and shewe first how unlikely he was to come to such high honour and place as he dyed in. For although he was a Scholar towardly enough in his youth, of good wit, and not the meanest birth, having a Gentleman of good sort to his Brother: yet hasting to a competent stay of life, he accepted of a small Benefice in the Countrey, as I take it near Oxford, and there was in great hazard to have drowned all those excellent gifts that came after to be so well esteemed and rewarded in him: there first he was enforced to keep mean and rusticall Company, that Company enticed him to the German fashion, even then grown too common in England, to sit whole nights in a Tipling house at Ale and Cakes, as Ennius & Cato are noted, of the former of whom Horace saith, *Ennius ipse pater nunquam nisi potus ad arma profiluit dicenda*, and of the latter Martial saith,

Quod

in a fault, yet  
him, as well  
to complain  
blame-wor-  
hereby to the  
if grace of his  
op did much  
quie of some  
incurred the  
his Church  
with all Squires  
of reverence  
bishops, and  
with them. The  
devised for  
the Bishops,  
and though  
ter over the  
e leaps short,  
you crosse it,  
whole Pro-

who lived  
ate, I must,  
mendation,  
will enforce  
them

*Quod nimio gaudes noctem producere vino  
Ignosco vitium forte Catonis habes.*

Howbeit this Gentleman never met with such a disgrace by such company as the Parson of *Limington* had, whom our Countreyman Sir *Amias Pawlet* about a drunken fray set in the Stocks, and yet after he proved both Arch-bishop of *York*, and one of the greatest Cardinals of Christendom. Neither do I bring these examples to lessen this fault, as if I were to leave some aspersions hereof upon him, my purpose is nothing lesse, for I am rather of that Gentlemans mind; that having by Fatherly indulgence tolerated the humour of gaming and wenching in his Sonne, disinherited him for drinking, saying of the first, if he had wit he would not lose much by it: of the second, that in time for his own ease he would leave it; but of the third he said, he would prove the elder the viler, and hardly ever amend it. Now therefore that I have shew'd you how this Bishop was in danger by this fault, let me also shewe how he was freed from it. Being once against preparing, as well himself as others for

for receiving the  
making choice  
before whom  
ful, a custo  
those dayes, as  
alto him by  
his to comp  
preacher like  
dead, no lesse  
lying before h  
Custom, did  
it, affirming t  
particular ex  
reach to a hab  
as one act of A  
witness doth,  
habit, it were  
in the professi  
as had sins a  
comfortable e  
is weak, grac  
grave admon  
and after the  
his study mo  
at the Unive  
the degrees  
Bishop and  
life not on  
of his conti

for receiving the holy Communion, and making choice of a discreet Confessor, before whom he might powre out his soul, a custom as pittifully abused in those dayes, as disused in these, he declared to him by the way this disposition of his to company and drinking. The Preacher like a true spirituall Father indeed, no lesse learnedly then zealously, laying before him the enormity of such a Custom, did earnestly dehort him from it, affirming to him, that though every particular excess in that kind, did not reach to a habit, or height of mortall sin, as one act of Adultery, murder, or false witness doth, yet if it should grow to a habit, it were not onely an ugly scandall in that profession, but would draw also as bad sins as it self with it. Behold a comfortable example, how where nature is weak, grace can strengthen it; upon this grave admonition, he left first the vice, and after the Company, and following his study more industriously then before at the University, he ascended worthily the degrees of Doctor and Deane, and Bishop and Arch-bishop, and lived all his life not onely continent, but abstinent: of his continence, my Authour hath said  
suffi-

*producere vinum  
habes.*

*ver met with  
company as the  
whom our  
wlet about a  
s, and yet af  
hop of York,  
Cardinals of  
bring these  
as if I were  
of upon him,  
for I am ra  
d; that ha  
tolerated the  
nching in his  
for drinking,  
vit he would  
second, that  
would leave  
he would  
hardly e  
that I have  
was in dan  
howe how  
ing once a  
lf as others  
for*



sufficient, of his abstinency this may be one prooffe, that being sickly toward his end, he was so fearfull to drinke Wine though his stomacke required it, that his Physician being a pleasant man, and loving a cup of Wine himselfe very well, was wont to say to him sometimes, now if your Grace will call for a cup of Wine and drinke to me, I warrant it will never hurt you.

**Doctor Matthew Hutton.**

Ino sooner remember this famous and worthy Prelate, but me thinks I see him in the Chappel at White-Hall, Queen Elizabeth at the window in the Clofset, all the Lords of the Parliament spirituall and temporall about them, and then after his three courtesies that I heare him out of the Pulpit thundring this Text: *The Kingdomes of the Earth are mine, and I doe give them to whom I will, and I have given them to Nebuchodonozor and his son, and his sons son*: which Text, when he had thus produced, taking the sense rather then words of the Prophet, there followed first so generall a murmur of one friend whispering to another, then such an erected con-

To  
countenance in  
speake to, lastly  
tion in exp  
ctrine, whe  
kingdomes and  
served either  
if he had been  
an expound  
there were two  
ing of Kingdo  
and the ripenes  
these, and some  
not and just ju  
ars from kindr  
on to Nation at  
sure, & running  
Monarchies of  
domes of Egypt  
wed up by the  
head of Nabuc  
out off by the  
Medes and Per  
silver consume  
this of the Gr  
that brasse sta  
legges of the  
coming neere  
our Nation h  
as first when

countenance in those that had none to speake to, lastly so quiet a silence and attention in expectance of some strange Doctrine, where Text it selfe gave away Kingdomes and Scepters, as I have never observed either before or since. But he, as if he had been a *Jeremiah* himselfe, and not an expounder of him, shewed how there were two speciall causes of translating of Kingdomes, the fulnesse of time and the ripenesse of sinne, that by either of these, and sometime by both, God in secret and just judgments transferred Scepters from kindred to kindred, from Nation to Nation at his good will and pleasure, & running over historically the great Monarchies of the world, as the Kingdom of *Egypt* and after of *Israel* swallowed up by the *Assirians*, and the golden head of *Nabuchodonozor*, the same head cut off by the silver brest and armes of the *Medes* and *Persians*. *Cyrus* and *Darius* this silver consumed by the brazen belly, and this of the *Græcians* and *Alexander*, and that brasse stamped to powder by the Iron legges of the *Romans* and *Cæsar*. Then coming neerer home, he shewed how oft our Nation had been a prey to forreiners, as first when we were all *Brittans* subdued by

by this maybe  
ly toward his  
o drinke Wine  
ed it, that his  
an, and loving  
y well, was  
mes, now if  
a cup of Wine  
at it will never

Hutton.

his famous and  
ks I see him in  
Queen *Eliza*  
Closser, all the  
spirituall and  
then after his  
him out of the  
t: The King  
and I doe give  
ve given them  
son, and his  
he had thus  
rather then  
ollowed first  
friend whif-  
ch an erected  
con-

by these Romans, then, when the fulnesse of time and ripenesse of our sinne required it, subdued by the Saxons, after this a long time prosecuted and spoyled by the Danes, finally conquered and reduced to perfect subjection by the Normans whose posterity continued in great prosperity till the days of her Majesty, who for peace, for plenty, for glory, for continuance, had exceeded them all, that had lived to change all her Councillours but one, all officers twice or thrice, some Bishops foure times, onely the uncertainty of succession gave hopes to Forreiners to attempt fresh invasions and breed feares in many of her Subjects of a new Conquest, the onely way then said he that is in pollicy left to quale those hopes and to assuage these feares were to establish the succession. He noted that *Nero* was specially hated for wishing to have no Successor, that even *Augustus* was the worse beloved for appointing an ill man to his Successor, and at last insinuating as farre as he durst the neernesse of blood of our present Soveraigne, he said plainly, that the expectations and prefaces of all writers went Northward, naming without any circumlocution *Scotland*, which said he, if it prove an errour, yet

ret will it be  
When he had  
as no man tha  
stition, but in  
as as welcom  
her own we  
bet before he  
Successor and  
wherefore we a  
not onely have  
in some presen  
displeasure. I  
delified, *Qui*  
are, she confi  
dinary auditor  
them were of  
spect some of  
this motion,  
to his yeares,  
that when she  
found our sel  
kindly and ca  
fence (as if she  
leepe) she g  
learned Sern  
considered t  
selfe in priva  
to him with  
was glad to



yet will it be found a learned error. When he had finished this Sermon there was no man that knew *Q. Elizabeths* disposition, but imagined that such a speech was as welcome as salt to the eyes, or to use her own word to pin up her winding sheet before her face, so to point out her Successor and urge her to declare him, wherefore we all expected that she would not onely have been highly offended, but in some present speech have shewed her displeasure. It is a principle not to be despised, *Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare*, she considered perhaps the extraordinary auditory, she supposed many of them were of his opinion, she might suspect some of them had perswaded him to this motion, finally she ascribed so much to his yeares, to his place, to his learning, that when she opened the window we found our selves all deceived; for very kindly and calmly without shew of offence (as if she had but waked out of some sleepe) she gave him thanks for his very learned Sermon. Yet when she had better considered the matter, and recollected her selfe in private, she sent two Councillours to him with a sharp message, to which he was glad to give a patient answer. But in  
this

this time that the Lords and Knights of Parliament and others were full of this Sermon, a great Peere of the Realme that was then newly recovered of an impediment in his hearing (I would he did heare no worse now) being in great liking of the Archbishop for this Sermon, prayed me to prove my credit with his Grace to get a Copy thereof, and to use his name if need were, alledging that impediment which caused though he were present, that he carried away little of it, I did so and withall told how my selfe had stood so incommodiously by meanes of the great presse, as I heard it not well, but was faine to take much of it on trust on others mens reports, who varied so, as some I was sure did him wrong. The Archbishop welcom'd me very kindly, and made me sit with him a pretty while in his Lodging, but in fine he told me plainly he durst give no Copy, for that Sir *John Fortescue* and Sir *John Wolley* (as I remember had beene with him before from the Queene with such a greeting as he scant knew if he were a prisoner or a free man, and that the speech being already ill taken, the writing might exasperate that which already was exulcerate, so he denyed my suit

suit, but in so  
that time to hi  
him, and laid  
fions I learne  
ng ere the Q  
at he went d  
of Torke in the  
will) commit  
the Lord Burle  
whose courag  
heart the Quee  
made the Lord  
But to return  
was in place, so  
pecially in read  
his time, infor  
since, he was on  
before the Que  
since disgracing  
selecting and  
cepts this Ma  
rous Matthe  
the faith, Qui  
natur, who  
searcheth the  
world I can sa  
the world; his  
sure living, an  
Torke shire, an

suit, but in so loving a fashion as from that time to his end I did greatly honour him, and laid up in my heart many good lessons I learned of him, and it was not long ere the Queen was so well pacified, that he went downe with the Presidency of *Yorke* in the vacancy (halfe against his will) committed to him. Till afterward the Lord *Burleigh* now Earle of *Exeter*, of whose courage fidelity and religious heart the Queen had great assurance, was made the Lord President.

But to returne to this Archbishop; as he was in place, so was he in learning, and especially in reading, not second to any in his time, insonmuch as in *Cambridge* long since, he was one of the chosen disputants before the Queen, and a Jesuit 26. yeares since disgracing our English students, as neglecting and not reading the fathers, excepts this *Matthew Hutton*, and one famous *Matthew* more, and of this *Hutton* he saith, *Qui unus in paucis versare patres dicitur*, who is one of those few that searcheth the fathers: for matters of the world I can say but that that is kuown to the world; his eldest sonne is a Knight of faire living, and now or lately Sheriffe of *Yorke*shire, and a man of very good repu-



tation. One other Sonne he had, that had an ill life, brought to a worse end, his name was *Luke Hutton*, so valiant that he feared not men nor Laws, and for a robbery done on St. *Lukes* day, for names sake he died as bad a death, I hope with a better mind then the Theef, of whom St. *Luke* writes, that he bad our Saviour, if he were Christ to save himself and him. The Arch-bishop herein show'd the constancy and severity worthy of his place; for he would not endeavour to save him (as the world thought he easily might) deserving herein the praise of Justice, which *Eli* wanted, that was too indulgent of his Sonnes voices, and having hereby no blot, but such as may sort him with the great Monark of this last age, King *Philip*, with two famous Warriors of the old *Romans*, *Manlius* and *Brutus*, and with the highest Priest even *Aaron*. His own death was more happy then his life, to die *Satur annorum*, full of years, and to see and leave peace upon *Israel*.

Doctor *Thoby Matthews*.

The praises of a friend are partiall or suspicious, of strangers uncertain and not indidious, of courtly persons complemen-  
tall and mannerly, of Learned and wise  
men

men more pre-  
hall and com-  
ary, though o-  
ndeserved: w-  
ken to his ju-  
omment, stra-  
race, the Leas-  
soveraigns ha-  
army and enu-  
roll and appro-  
in his Pamphlet  
the Catholique  
their Doctrine,  
the Fathers wer  
utmost credi-  
faith, that Thoby  
so much. Perte-  
quando familia  
qui nunc in co-  
mpter bonas ar-  
temus. We  
sord Thoby M  
on domineers  
or his good le-  
we esteemed o-  
niall of their  
excellent gui-  
commendation  
except it had

men more pretious, of a Prince most cordiall and comfortable; but of an adversary, though often dangerous, yet never undeserved: what exceptions then can be taken to his just prayſes, whom friends commend, ſtrangers admire, Nobles embrace, the Learned affect and imitate, his Sovereigns have advanced, and even his enemy and enulous cannot chuſe but extoll and approve. For *Edmond Campion* in his Pamphlet of the ten reaſons, which the Catholiques count an Epitome of all their Doctrines, labouring to prove, that the Fathers were all Papiſts, to give the uttermoſt credit he can to his aſſertion, ſaith, that *Thoby Matthew* confeſt to him ſo much. *Pertentavimus (ſaith he) aliquando familiariter Thobiam Mattheum, qui nunc in concionibus dominatur, quem propter bonas artes & virtutum ſemina dileximus.* We did once in familiar ſort ſound *Thoby Matthews* opinion, he that now domineers in your Pulpits, whom for his good learning and ſeeds of vertue, we eſteemed &c. This then is the teſtimoniall of their Champion concerning his excellent gifts 27 yeers ſince; if this commendation were then due, as indeed except it had been very due, that Pen

would never have given it, what may we think of him now, that for preaching may say with St. Paul, I have laboured more then ye all, for reading lets no Book passe, which for Authour, matter, or wit hath any fame, who hath so happy a memory that no occasion slips him, whether premeditate or sudden, either in publick or private, to make use of that he hath read. But it is worth the hearing, which he answers to this calumination, as well as commendation, which answer being in a long and learned latine Sermon, *Ad Clerum*, I will not wrong so much to abbreviate in this place, but only for that same point. *Qui in concionibus dominatur*, his sharp and modest return, I could not let passe being but a line. *Neque enim nostrum Ministerium est dominatio, neque dominatio ministerium*. For neither is our Ministry any Lordly Authority, nor your Lordly command a true Ministry. But his Reading, Learning & preaching is so well known to his Highness, as I do but lose labour in recounting either generall or particular prayses thereof. I will descend now to some personall matters, which though commonly they are more captious for the writer, yet are they withall more

more pleasi-  
der. He wa  
honourable  
which City  
Somerset and  
Counties h  
their Coun  
Greece did  
sometime cle  
werse shire n  
sportingly a  
a towardin  
learning, he  
at Wells; bu  
masters Doc  
went quickl  
he had a ma  
as if Sathan  
one day pro  
of his servi  
pents head,  
part Insidi  
a plain eas  
brake his fo  
ankle almo  
man proc  
granted the  
ter so soun  
after, no f



more pleasing and acceptable to the Reader. He was born of honest rather than honourable parents in the City of *Bristol*, which City, standing in two Counties, *Somerset* and *Gloucester*, might move both Counties hereafter to challenge him for their Countreyman, as divers Cities of *Greece* did *Homer*, if himself would not sometime clear it, by saying that he is a *Somersetshire* man, or to write it as he spake sportingly a *Zomersetshire* man, showing a towardliness in his very infancy to learning, he was set very young to school at *Wells*; but over-running his Schoolmasters Doctrine with his docility, he went quickly to *Oxford*, yet ere he went, he had a marvellous misfortune; for even as if *Sathan* had foreseen that he should one day prove some excellent instrument of his service that must bruise the Serpents head, he forgot not to attempt his part *Insidiari calcaneo*, procuring him in a plain easie way so terrible a fall, as brake his foot, and small of his legg and ankle almost to pieces. But if the strong man procured this harm, a stronger granted the remedy; for he was soon after so soundly cured, as there remained after, no sign or scar, no effect or defect.

either for sight or use of this rupture. After his coming to *Oxford*, he took all his degrees so ripe in learning, and so young in age, as was half a miracle. There it seems also the Colledges strove for him, he removed so oft, till he rested in that for which he was ordained a principall Vessel, *Christs Church*; during his abode, there being Dean of *Christs Church*, it was hard to say, whether he was more respected for his great Learning, Eloquence, Authority, countenance given by the Queen, and the great Ones: or beloved, for his sweet conversation, friendly disposition, bounty, that even then showed it self, and above all a chearfull sharpness of wit, that so sawced all his words and behaviour, that well was he in the University, that could be in the Company of *Thoby Matthew*, and this name grew so popular and plausible, that they thought it a derogation to their love, to add any title of Doctor or Deane to it; but if they spake of one of his men, as he was ever very well attended, they would say *Mr. Matthew*, or *Mr. Thoby Matthews man*, yea even since he was Bishop, and Archbishop, some cannot leave that custom yet. Among some speciall men that enjoyed

joyed, and  
and compa  
brance of  
was Docto  
one whose  
loved his T  
farewell, u  
tending fir  
ford, but on  
trayed by t  
and their c  
ly brought  
pleasant p  
Journey in  
himself ga  
pretty Apo  
younger ye  
most by it  
onely for y  
hazard my  
one or tw  
that Docto  
remember  
ford, some  
before him  
have them  
your Coun  
(saith he)  
Chancell

joyed, and joyed most in his friendship and company in *Oxford*, and in remembrance of it, since they were sundred, was Doctor *Eedes*, late Dean of *Worcester*, one whose company I loved, as well as he loved his *Thoby Matthew*. He for their farewell, upon his remove to *Durham*, intending first to go with him from *Oxford*, but one dayes Journey, was so betrayed by the sweetness of his Company, and their old friendship, that he not only brought him to *Durham*; but for a pleasant penance wrote their whole Journey in Latine verse, which Poem himself gave to me, and told me so many pretty Apophthegmes of theirs in their younger years, as might make a Book almost by it self. And because I wrote onely for your Highness pleasure, I will hazard my Lords displeasure to repeat one or two of his, of one two hundred, that Doctor *Eedes* when he lived, could remember, being Vice-chancellor in *Oxford*, some slight matters & men coming before him, one was very importunate to have them stay for his Council: who is of your Council saith the Vice-Chancellor, (saith he) Mr. *Leasteed*, alas said the Vice-Chancellor, no man can stand you in less



stead, no remedy saith the other, necessity hath no Law. Indeed quoth he, no more I think hath your Councillor. In a like matter another was to be bound in a bond very like to be forfeited, and came in hast to offer it, saying he would be bound if he might be taken, yes saith he, I think you will be taken, what's your name, Cox saith the party, and so prest as the manner is to come into the Court, make him more room there said he, let Cox come in. Such facetious passages as these that are as delightfull to the hearer, as a fair course at tilt is to the beholders, where the staffe breaks both at the point, and counterbuffe even to the hand, such I say a man might collect a volum of, not at the second hand but at the first, that had been so much in his company, and so oft at his board as I have been, but that I must keep good manners, remembring the Greek Proverb, *μισῶ μέμνηνα σύμπωτον* *Odi memorem compotorem*. And if your Highness had a fancy to hear more of them, Mr. Doctor Dromond can as well relate them as my self, both of us having met in his graces dish sometimes, and tasted of this sawce. Yet this kind of pleasantness that I repeat as one of his praises,

ses, himself  
himself, for  
mity, which  
use, sometimes  
ried spirits,  
ous studies,  
the wit might  
in these gray  
it were, a  
smartly as t  
ly: yet me  
red to a bo  
the contrary  
cast the bett  
more hom  
rough Labo  
ving swea  
asketh no b  
as fast with  
or running  
the Holid  
it his fault  
say he  
comes no  
nature ar  
him, tha  
fant at  
to be; fo  
love this

ses, himself will most seriously check in himself, sometime as his fault and infirmity, which he confesses he is inforced to use, sometime as a recreation of his wearied spirits, after more painfull and serious studies, and though in these conceits, the wit might seem to labour, as much as in these gravest, and had need to carry as it were, a good bent to send them so smartly as they come from him ordinarily: yet methinks it may be fitly compared to a bow that will endure bending the contrary way, and thereby come to cast the better in his right bent, or by a more homly comparifon, to a true and tough Laborer in our Countrey, that having sweat at hard labour all the week, asketh no better refreshing, then to sweat as fast with dancing about the May-pole, or running at Base, or wrestling upon the Holiday. Wherefore let himself call it his fault, as I have heard him oft, and say he knows such nugacity becomes not his place, and lament that nature and custom have so fram'd him, that when he ceases to be pleasant at his meat, he must cease to be; for my part, I speak frankly, I will love this fault in him, if it be a-fault, and

be glad if I can follow it, having learnt an old rule of my mother in law, *At meat be glad, for sin be sad*; and I will say hereafter for my selfe,

*Haud motuam si jam nequeo defendere cri-  
Cum tanto commune viro.* (men

Or, as upon no unlike occasion, I wrote ten yeers since to Dr. Eeds.

*Though Momus love mens lines and lives to scanne,  
He saith he thinks me no discomest man;  
Yet one great fault of mine he oft rehearses,  
Which is, I am too full of Toyes and Verses:  
True Momus true it is, my fault I grant;  
Yet when thou shalt thy greatest vertues vaunt,  
I know some worthy spirits one might entice  
To leave that greatest vertue for this Vice.*

But if any wil be so Stoicall, as to make this confession of my Lords grace (which is indeed of grace) to serve them for an accusation, to give him thereby the nickname of *Nugax*, given 500 yeers past to *Radulphus* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and successeur of the great *Anselme*, as is noted in the Catalogue p. 38. I should think them unjust and undiscree to stir up new emulation between *Canterbury* and *Yorke*; but rather I might compare him with one of

of his own  
bert Tunsta  
well worth  
In the mea  
rious mood  
Qui sic nuga  
Hic trad  
But to draw  
of his of d  
since. He m  
with a Tro  
to see his m  
but not abl  
kindnesse sh  
ty to the C  
mother of C  
Town with  
friends to  
mind how  
past the fa  
scholler,  
Jacobs wo  
danem istu  
over this  
gain with  
therewith  
hors, and  
of joy a  
down, and



of his own predecessors in *Durham*, *Cuthbert Tunstall*, p. 532. of the same book, well worth the reading and remembring. In the meantime let me lay their censorious mood with this verse.

*Qui sic nugatur tractantem ut seria vincat,  
Hic tractaturus seria quantus erat.*

But to draw to an end, I will tell one act of his of double piety, done not long since. He made a journey, accompanied with a Troop, fit for his calling, to *Bristol*, to see his mother, who was then living, but not able to travel to him; after much kindnesse shewed to her, and much bounty to the City, he went to visit his other mother of *Oxford*, and comming neer the Town with that troop of his retinue, and friends to the water, it came into his mind how that time 40 yeer, or more, he past the same water, as a young poor scholler, going to *Oxford*, remembring *Jacobs* words, *In baculo meo transivi Jordanem istum*, &c. with my staffe I passed over this *Jordan*, and now I passe over again with these troupes, he was so moved therewith, that he alighted from his horse, and going apart, with devout tears of joy and thankfulnesse, he kneeled down, and used some like words.

It may seem pity that a man of so sweet and milde disposition should have any crosse, but he that sends them knowes what is best for his. He hath had one great domesticall crosse, though he beares it wisely, not in his wife, for she is the best reported and reputed of her sort I thinke in *England*, and they live together by *St. Pauls* rule. *Utantes hoc seculo.*

But I meane such a crosse as *David* had in his sonne *Absalom*, for though he gave both consent and commission to prosecute him, yet nature overcame displeasure, and forced him to cry, *Absalom my son, my son, I would I might suffer for thee or in thy stead my son, my son.* For indeed this son of his whom he and his friends gave over for lost, yea worse then lost, was likely for learning, for memory, for sharpnesse of wit and sweetnesse of behaviour to have proved another *Thoby Matthew*, neither is his case so desperate, but that if he would belief *Matthew* better then *Thoby*, I would thinke yet there were hope to reclaime him.

OF

Of Du R  
Bishop

It is noted  
had no care  
tessed in his  
father before  
robbe their  
Beard of  
had no Beard  
saying that  
and too cold  
conferre so  
and have t  
them hono  
honour at l  
that losing  
beare pover  
but with so  
say of a lat  
Son of a  
made no g  
Church li  
ther, yet  
for his re  
choyce an

## OF DURHAM, and the present Bishop thereof Dr. James.

It is noted of *Dionysius* of *Sicily* that he had no care of any religion that was professed in his country, as neither had his father before him, making but a sport to robbe their Gods, taking away *Æsculapius* Beard of Gold, because his father *Apollon* had no Beard, and *Jupiters* golden Cloake saying that it was too heavy for Sommer and too cold for Winter, yet used he to conferre sometimes with Philosophers, and have the choyest of them and give them honourable entertainment, which honour at last bred him this commodity, that losing his Crowne hee learned to beare poverty not onely without dismay but with some disport. The like I may say of a late great Earle of this Realme, Son of a great Duke, who though he made no great conscience to spoyle the Church livings no more then did his father, yet for his reputation and perhaps for his recreation, he would have some choyce and excellent men for his Chap-  
laines



laines of both Universities, as Doctor *Thoby Matthew* now Archbishop of *Yorke*, Doctor *John Still* Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and this Prelate that I am now to speake of Doctor *James* then Deane of *Christchurch* and this hope of comfort came to his Lordship thereby, that if it pleased God to impart any mercy to him (as his mercy endureth for ever) it was by the speciall Ministry of this man, who was the last of his Coat that was with him in his sicknesse. Concerning this Bishoprick it is formerly noted by mine Author, that it was once dissolved by Act of Parliament in the Minority of King *Edward* the sixth, what time the two new Dukes of *Sommerfet* and *Northumberland* like the Souldiers that cast lots for Christs garment divided between them *Patrimonium Crucifixi*, namely, the two good Bishopricks of *Bath* and *Durham*, one being designed as a seat for the Western Duke, the other for the Northern; and whereas by an old Metamorphosis the Bishop of *Durham* had been Earle of *Northumberland*, now by a new *Apotheosis* the Duke of *Northumberland* would have beene Bishop of *Durham*: But *qui despexit de cælo. deribedat eos.* That visible hand that wrote in:  
the

the wall whi  
the holy Vel  
ble weighed  
ballance of C  
too light; a  
grow too lo  
ter by the he  
to what they  
one being in  
dent of lead  
shopricks of  
shops they h  
of them, nam  
of in the Ti  
now this thi  
a yeare and  
less: to spea  
examining  
downe by S  
choyce of a  
worthily c  
ning it m  
Deane of C  
said forme  
men, and  
in Print th  
tality whi  
shop, he f  
thereto in

the wall while *Balthasar* was quaffing in the holy Vessels, that hand though invisible weighed these petty Monarks in the ballance of Gods judgements, found them too light; and because they should not grow too long, they were both cut shorter by the head: the Bishopricks restored to what they now are by *Queene Mary*, one being in substance, the other by accident of leaden Mines, two of the best Bishopricks of *England*, and as worthy Bishops they have had, especially these two of them, namely two *Matthews* are spoken of in the Title of *Yorke*. There remaines now this third, who having had yet scant a yeare and a day as they say, I have the lesse to speake of as of a Bishop. But that examining by the infallible square set downe by *St. Paul* to *Timothy* chap. 3. for choyce of a Bishop he will be found as worthily chosen as any: For his Learning it may be sufficient to say he was Deane of *Christchurch*, which as I have said formerly attaines not to but choyce men; and there are sermons of his extant in Print that testifie no lesse. For hospitality which is a speciall praise of a Bishop, he shewed in *Oxford* his disposition thereto in that lesse hability, and for both

at

at once at the comming of divers great States, and lastly fifteen yeares past of the Queen her self before whom he preached; and to whom he gave so good entertainment, as her Majesty commended the order and manner of it long after; which commendation of well setting out and ordering a feast, I should have thought of the lesse moment, if I did not finde in *Plutarke* in the life of *Paulus Æmylius* a great Captain and Conquerour, and otherwise a man of much vertue and temperance, the well ordering of a feast to be esteemed not one of his least commendations. But I will conclude with a greater and more worthy commendation; and which I could wish, as it is exemplar, so it might be followed by all ensuing Bishops. For whereas *Durham* house had been granted to Queen *Elizabeth* only during her life, when few thought that such a house would have proved too little for her estate. It fortun'd after she was Queen this house to be neglected according to the proverbe not unfit to be applyed to his Learning that first built it: *Præstat esse caput asini quam cauda leonis*. Among other roomes the Chappell was not onely prophaned but even defaced. This good Bishop

shop the first  
ming repairs  
nitheth it w  
fort; for w  
doubt not bu  
toward whi  
wishes.

Of C A R  
D

THIS Bish  
touched  
beene so for  
singular exa  
of Prelats t  
peccall man  
with the Pa  
also named  
my Autho  
by Mr. S  
Poem of t  
and Yorke.  
thorpe, w  
land refuse  
of her R  
a contrary



shop the first thing he doth at his coming repaires this Chappell, and and furniseth it within in comely and costly sort; for which good mind and act, I doubt not but God wil build him a house, toward which he shall ever have my best wishes.

---

OF CARLILE, and the Bishop  
Dr. Henry Robinson.

**T**HIS Bishopricke, as my Author hath touched page 540. and 543. hath beene so fortunate to have yelided two singular examples of fidelity and loyalty of Prelats to their Sovereigne, one of especiall marke worthy to be cannonized with the Patron of *Venice*. St. Marke was also named *Merks* commended here by my Author, and no lesse worthily extolled by Mr. *Samuel Daniel*, in his excellent Poem of the civill Warres of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*. The other was Bishop *Oglethorpe*, who when all the Bishops of *England* refused to Crowne *Elizabeth* because of her Religion, yet he being himsele of a contrary Religion performed it, neither  
of

of these received their reward in this world that they were worthy. Merks being removed from *Carlile* to *Samos* in *Greece*, viz. out of Gods blessing into a warme sunne as the saying is, *Oglethorpe* enduring deprivation because even at the Coronation he would not omit the ceremony of elevation, howbeit it is supposed if he had not so suddenly after dyed of the grieve, her Majesty would have had some speciall respect of him above all fellows, which I speake not upon meere conjecture, but upon some speech of her Majesty used to the present Bishop that now is, for when shee received his homage, she gave many gracious words to him of her good opinion, for his learning integrity, and sufficiency to the place, concluding that she must ever have a care to furnish that place with a worthy man; for his sake said she that set my Crowne first on my head, and many words to like effect, as the Bishop himselfe hath partly told me. He seemes a man of great gravity, and temperance very mild in his speech, but not of so strong a constitution of body as his countenance doth promise; but having seen his Sea never, and himself but

but seldom  
with this she

OF CHE  
B

OF this  
Lord  
to say, and  
your High  
often, and v  
Bishop, be  
before, yet  
the Parliam  
before soun  
universall t  
nople, nam  
thence he v  
chiefe City  
chiefe of m  
ciall tempo  
with milke  
mise, but  
more nece  
also flow i  
not but th  
inundatio

but seldome, I must content me of him  
with this short relation.

---

**OF CHESTER; and the present  
Bishop, Dr. Flood.**

**O**F this new Bishopricke, and new  
Lord Bishop also I have very little  
to say, and I need say the lesse, because  
your Highnesse hath heard him Preach  
often, and very well; I call him a new Lord  
Bishop, because though he were a Bishop  
before, yet was he not thereby a Lord of  
the Parliament House; howbeit his Title  
before sounded to the vulgar ears more  
universall then either *Rome* or *Constanti-*  
*nople*, namely Bishop of *Man*: but from  
thence he was translated to *Chester* the  
chiefe City of that Shire, that some call  
chiefe of men, which Shire having a spe-  
ciall temporall blessing (to abound) not  
with milke and honey, as the Land of *Pro-*  
*mise*, but with milke and salt, a matter  
more necessary in sacrifice; I wish it may  
also flow in spirituall blessings, and doubt  
not but that by the irrigation rather then  
inundation of this Floud they shall en-  
crease



crease in them, and as our Saviour commands to joyne peace with salt, and especially I wish that blessing to their Neighbours beyond the salt water, I meane in *Ireland*, who though they have milk, and are so weake in faith they cannot yet digest hard meat, yet for want of this salt and peace, they make many goe of Pilgrimage to *Westchester* against their wills from both Realmes, some of whom the Bishop of *Chester* was wont to entertaine in kinde sort, as my selfe can testifie, and this Bishop I heare doth herein succeed also his worthy Predecessor Doctor *Vaughan*.

**T**Hus have you, most highly esteemed and most entirely beloved Prince, this unworthy supply of mine to the worthy worke of a more worthy man. It is growne into greater length then I expected, by reason I tooke some kinde of pleasure with the paine of writing hereof, supposing I was all the while telling a story as it were in your Highnesse presence and hearing. Now if any that favour not the persons I write of, nor the purpose I write for, happen to sport at this my fashion of writing to your Highnesse, as *Tigranes* jested at *Lucullus Army*, saying, if  
he

he came as  
to great, if  
small. So if  
he is too low  
also hope to  
short relation  
Highnesse a  
Army had t

he came as an Embassadour his Train was  
to great, if as a Warriour, his Troop was too  
small. So if they say this Treatise for an Epi-  
stle is too long, for a History too little, I will  
also hope that this whether long Epistle or  
short relation, shall have like successe in your  
Highnesse approbation, as that contemptible  
Army had to conquer their contemners.

---

FINIS.

---

viour com-  
t, and espe-  
neir Neigh-  
I meane in  
ve milk, and  
not yet di-  
t of this salt  
be of Pilgri-  
their wills  
-whom the  
o entertaine  
testifie, and  
ein succeed  
Doctor Van-

steemed and  
, this un-  
the worthy  
growne in-  
by reason  
the paine  
as all the  
our High-  
f any that  
r the pur-  
this my  
, as Ti-  
saying, if  
he



An Al  
cording  
Bilbo  
in

Bishops N  
Andrews  
Babington  
Bancroft  
Barlow  
Barlow  
Bennet  
Bilson  
Chatter  
Coldwell  
Cooper  
Cotton  
Cotton  
Day  
Dove  
Elmer  
Fletcher  
Flood  
Gardiner  
Godwin





An Alphabetical Table according to the Sir-names of those Bishops who are discours'd of in the fore-going Relation.

Bishops Names.	Place.	Page.
<i>Andrews</i>	<i>Chichester</i>	140
<i>Babington</i>	<i>Worcester</i>	128
<i>Barcroft</i>	<i>Canterbury</i>	10
<i>Barlow</i>	<i>Bath and Wells</i>	106
<i>Barlow</i>	<i>Rochester</i>	147
<i>Bennet</i>	<i>Hereford</i>	138
<i>Bilson</i>	<i>Winchester</i>	71
<i>Chatterton</i>	<i>Lincoln</i>	81
<i>Coldwell</i>	<i>Salisbury</i>	70
<i>Cooper</i>	<i>Winchester</i>	34
<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Salisbury</i>	93
<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Exeter</i>	124
<i>Day</i>	<i>Winchester</i>	67
<i>Dave</i>	<i>Peterborough</i>	153
<i>Elmer</i>	<i>London</i>	14
<i>Fletcher</i>	<i>London</i>	22
<i>Flood</i>	<i>Chester</i>	209
<i>Gardiner</i>	<i>Winchester</i>	42
<i>Godwin</i>	<i>Bath and Wells</i>	110
	<i>Godwin</i>	

Bishops Names.	Place.	Page.
Godwin	Landaff	164
Grindall	Canterbury	5
Heaton	Ely	76
Hutton	York	186
James	Durham	203
Jewel	Salisbury	85
King	Bath and Wells	97
Matthew	York	169
Overton	Coventry & Lichfield	85
Parker	Canterbury	1
Piers	York	182
Ravis	London	31
Robinson	Carlisle	206
Rud	St. Davids	159
Sands	York	172
Scory	Hereford	130
Still	Bath and Wells	118
Thompson	Gloucester	152
Thornbury	Bristol	156
Vaughan	London	29
Underhill	Oxford	148
Watson	Chichester	140
Westphal	Hereford	134
Wickham Elder	Winchester	35
Wickham Younger	Winchester	65
White	Winchester	59
Whiteguist	Canterbury	7
Young	York	169

F I N I S.